Winter 1992

Maine, Volume 73, Number 1, Winter 1992

University of Maine Alumni Association

WINTER 1992

FRED HUTCHINSON '53 COMES HOME

MAINE

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

DOWNSIZING FOR THE '90s?

New Economic Realities Raise Questions of Quality, Access, and Affordability at UMaine.

HAPPY 100TH BIRTHDAY, MR. FOGLER!

PHOTO COURTESY OF *BANGOR DAILY NEWS*

Upon the occasion of Raymond Fogler's 100th birthday, the University of Maine Foundation takes pride in saluting one of Maine's most distinguished citizens.

A native of South Hope, Raymond Henry Fogler '15 went on to lead two of the nation's then largest corporations — Montgomery Ward and W.T. Grant. Appointed assistant secretary of the United States Navy by President Dwight D. Eisenhower, Mr. Fogler served his country with distinction from 1953 to 1957.

One of the original founders of the University of Maine Foundation nearly 60 years ago, he twice served as president and has seen its assets grow to more than $31 million.

To honor this extraordinary man, the **Raymond H. Fogler Endowment Fund** has been established to support the library that bears his name. To contribute, mail your check to the University of Maine Foundation at the address below or phone us today.

Creating a Margin of Excellence at Maine Since 1934

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE FOUNDATION

82 Columbia Street • Suite 301 • Bangor • Maine • 04401 • 207-947-5100 • *fax* 207-947-6193

"Membership coupled with Annual Alumni Fund giving is a winning combination. . ."

Membership is Key to Our Future

A message from Alumni Association Executive Director Max Burry '57

Dear Fellow Alumni,

As we begin the third year of our Membership Program, I am taking this opportunity to thank the more than 4000 alumni who have already enrolled and encourage others to also become involved as dues-paid members.

During the Association's early years and continuing through the late fifties, a dues program provided much of the funding needed to support our work in behalf of the University and UMaine alumni. The dues program was discontinued when the Annual Alumni Fund was created in 1960. Our current program was put in place in 1990 following almost two years of evaluation by the Association's Board of Directors.

Three major factors influenced the decision to re-establish a dues program:

- **Geometric growth of the alumni body (more than half of our living alumni graduated during the last 19 years).**
- **Increasing needs of a complex University striving to achieve and maintain excellence in its multiple missions.**
- **Aggressive enforcement of Internal Revenue Service (IRS) regulations regarding the activities of non-profit organizations like ours that operate under section 501(c)(3) of the tax code.**

As the University has moved forward with new initiatives, the need for more private support has intensified. The revenue stream from membership dues helps support, in turn, the Annual Alumni Fund which provides direct assistance to many student and faculty programs.

Contemporary IRS concerns make membership an effective means for a donor to avoid potential conflict with the tax code. Donors who are **members** are guaranteed subscriptions to alumni publications. Donors who are not members are subject to disallowance of a portion of their gift for publications which the IRS views as a taxable benefit.

More than two-thirds of our active, dues-paying members are also donors to the Annual Alumni Fund. Their loyalty and generosity to the University and the Association are exemplary. Now we need others to help share the load and join in the effort to reach our goal of 5000 members by September 30.

Becoming a member is easy. Simply complete the card enclosed in this issue of *MAINE* and mail it with your check. If you prefer, use your bank card. But, please, do it today. Membership coupled with Annual Alumni Fund giving is a winning combination that provides essential services to the University and its alumni and friends.

Yours for the University of Maine,

Max Burry

H. Maxwell Burry '57

Dean Smith '89

"What matters most is one's drive and one's willingness to do whatever it may take to achieve a desired outcome."

To make his vision and his dream come true, Dean Smith invested thousands of hours in his electrical engineering studies. That determination ultimately won him the coveted Walter Byers Award as the nation's number-one NCAA male scholar athlete.

His numerous doubters became believers. He was able to combine the best elements of his mind and body to achieve national distinction of the highest order. On the court as well as in the class room, he repeatedly soared to "make the basket."

Thousands of young men and women will follow Dean Smith with their visions and dreams. They need your continued support, so they too can soar to unexpected heights.

Help Preserve the Maine Vision!

Annual Alumni Fund

University of Maine Alumni Association
Crossland Alumni Center Orono, Maine 04469-0147 (207)581-ALUM

MAINE

VOLUME 73, NUMBER 1 WINTER 1992

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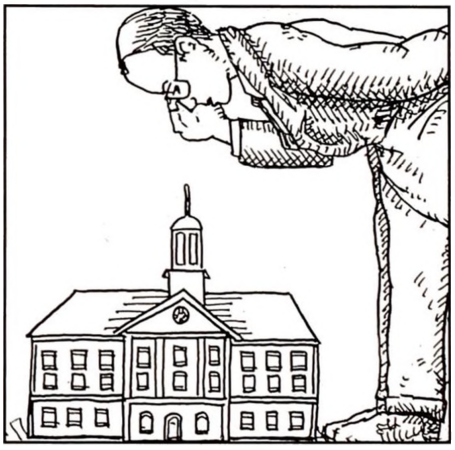

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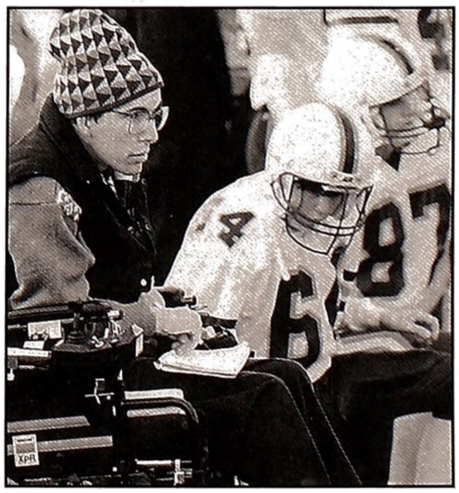

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Departments

A Few We Missed

When we decided on the theme for our 125th anniversary *MAINE* magazine—profiles of 125 University of Maine alumni who have made a difference—we knew that in spite of our best research efforts we would miss some illustrious people.

That's why we included an introduction acknowledging that there were numerous other distinguished alumni who we could not include in the publication. The people we profiled were meant to be representative of the best of the university.

But we did miss a few Maine alums who have made such major contributions to the world that we want to acknowledge our oversight and set the record straight by profiling them in this column.

Many thanks to Edward DeCourcy '34 and Sanford Phippin '63 for bringing several of these outstanding alumni to our attention.

We also want to thank Mrs. Sylvia Belden Pidacks '44 for pointing out an error in our listing of Maine Olympians in the fall magazine. Robert Pidacks '52 was an Olympic skier, not his brother Charles Pidacks '44 as we incorrectly reported.

MONROE ROMANSKY '33

By 1943 the effectiveness of penicillin in stopping a wide variety of bacterial diseases was well proven. And in the midst of World War II it looked as if it would be the answer to the Army's ever growing battle with venereal disease.

The problem with penicillin was that the treatment took time, taking critically needed soldiers off the battle lines while they were administered treatments in a hospital.

What was needed was a method for administering penicillin that would allow the drug to remain in the blood stream for at least 24 hours.

Monroe Romansky '33 as a student at Maine.

A young Army Medical Corp captain named Monroe Romansky came up with the answer in the summer of 1943. Romansky, chief of the antibiotic section at Walter Reed Hospital, developed a successful medium of peanut oil and warmed beeswax which cut down on the body's absorption rate and allowed the penicillin to remain in the bloodstream over 24 hours—long enough to provide a rapid cure and eliminate the need for hospitalization.

The Romansky Formula was a major step in the battle against venereal disease. It saved lives and alleviated human pain and suffering.

Building on Romansky's idea, scientists later developed new methods which made penicillin more effective against other diseases.

For his contribution to medicine, Romansky was awarded the Legion of Merit by the Army.

After his discharge, he took a research position at George Washington University. He later became a professor and chief of medicine at that university.

At Maine, Romansky was not only an outstanding student, but an All-New England fullback for the football team.

He went on to receive his medical degree from the University of Rochester.

Romansky was the 1966 recipient of the Maine Alumni Career Award. He is also in the "Who's Who in World Jewry."

KENNETH C. FOSTER '34

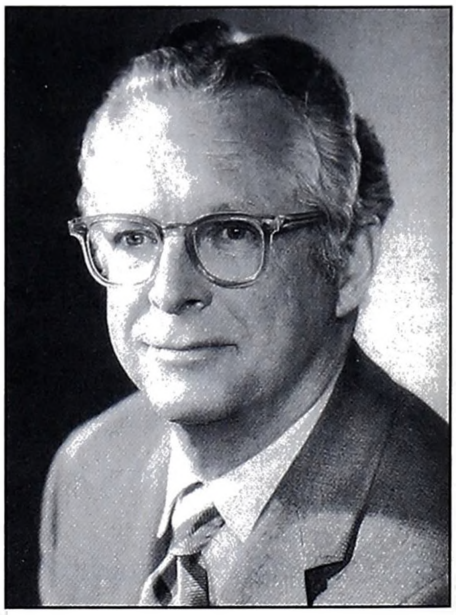
When Kenneth Foster was an undergraduate at UMaine in the 1930s, he was greatly influenced by an economics professor named John Magee. Magee was the author of two definitive books on insurance.

"He was a great man and a great teacher," Foster stated some years ago. "By the time I left school, all I wanted was to go into the insurance business."

Foster did more than just "go into" the insurance business, he rose to the very top, becoming president and chief operating officer of the Prudential Insurance Company in 1970. He was responsible for a sales force that wrote more than $17 billion in life insurance policies.

As president, he was also a member of Prudential's board of directors, and chairman of the Prudential Property and Casualty Insurance Company.

He began working for Prudential shortly after earning a master's degree from Columbia and stayed with that company for his entire career. In 1948, he was promoted to manager of field services. In 1950, he was elected a vice president and in 1958 became a senior vice president in charge of group insurance operations. In 1967, he was again promoted to executive vice president in



Kenneth C. Foster '34 as an executive at Prudential Insurance Company.

charge of marketing.

As one of the country's leading businessmen, Foster was appointed by President Nixon to the National General Services Public Advisory Council. He also served on the board of the Boys' Club of America and was a chairman of the New Jersey Community Mental Health Board.

John C. Willey '35

JOHN C. WILLEY '35

John C. Willey was editor-in-chief of William Morrow and Company, a major New York City publishing house. In that position he worked with such prominent authors as Nevil Shute, Margaret Mead, Allen Drury, Elizabeth Janeway, Morris West, Paul Scott, Nicholas Monsarrat, Ernest K. Gann, Ruth Moore, Theodore H. White, Jon Cleary, Merle Miller, and Sir Laurens van der Post.

Among the best selling books that Willey edited were *Papillion*, *Shoes of the Fisherman*, *The High and the Mighty*, and *Sundowners*.

After graduating from Maine, Willey earned both a master of arts degree and a master of business administration degree from Harvard. After teaching at the University of Missouri for two years and service in World War II, he joined Morrow where he worked as assistant to the president and treasurer before assuming the position of editor-in-chief.

He worked with Paul Scott on the famous *Raj Quartet*, a series of books that was turned into the public television series "The Jewel in the Crown." Scott dedicated the second book of that series to Willey and his wife Fern.

Willey was a native of Cherryfield. As an undergraduate at Maine, he worked on the staffs of the *Maine Campus* and the *Prism*. He also served as president of the Maine Masque.

Willey retired from Morrow in 1980 and spent much of the next decade living in Vancouver, Washington. He died there on April 27, 1990.

PAUL W. MORGAN '37

Many police officers who have survived a firefight owe their lives to a bullet-proof vest.

And one of the important materials in those vests, Kelvar, was developed largely through the efforts of University of Maine graduate Paul Morgan.

In his 35 years as a researcher at DuPont, Morgan was a pioneer in polymer science, responsible for numerous important innovations and advancements in chemistry.

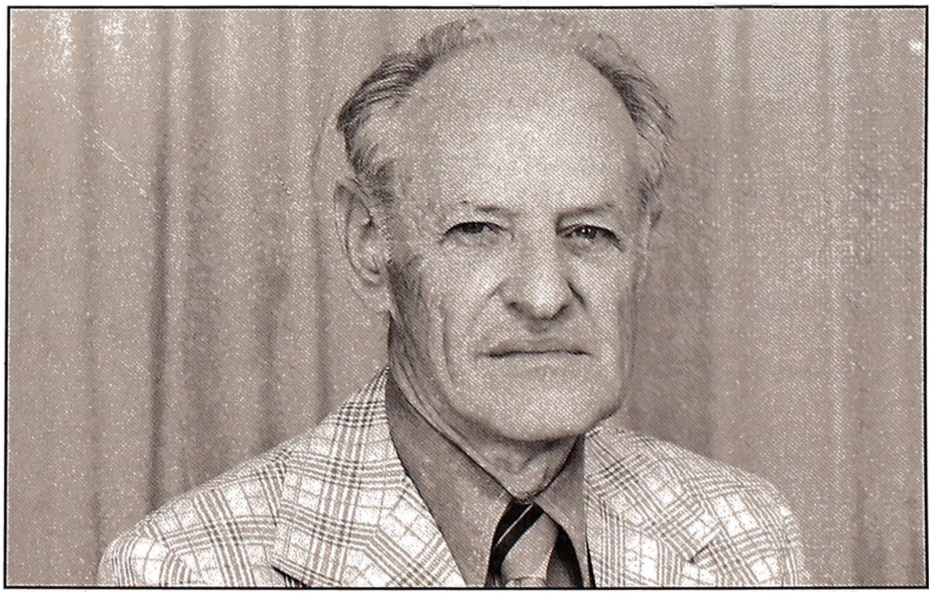
He was the innovator and guiding force in the development of aramid fibers and sheet structures. Until his classic research in polymerization, polyamides had been made by methods which limited compositions to low-melting polymers. His methods opened up a new class of polymers. From this base, Nomex aramid fiber, Lycra spandex fiber, and Kapton polyimide film were developed. He also invented fibrids, used in Nomex aramid sheet structures found in firehoses, firefighters' uniforms, and space suits.

All together Morgan holds 37 U.S. patents. And his book, "Condensation Polymers: By Interfacial and Solution Methods," opened this field to researchers all over the world.

"Paul Morgan's research is characterized by an extraordinary degree of originality," wrote Nobel laureate Paul Flory. "He advanced both fundamental polymer chemistry and technological developments, the two in concert to a degree scarcely to be found in the work of any scientist since Carothers."

After graduating from Maine, and before joining DuPont, Morgan earned his Ph.D. in organic chemistry from Ohio State University.

Morgan was elected to the National Academy of Engineering in 1977. Among his many awards are: the Polymer Chemistry Award by the American Chemical Society (1976), the Howard N. Potts Medal of the Franklin Institute (1976), the PRI Swinburne Gold Medal by the Plastics Institute (1978), and the Carothers Award by the Delaware Section of the American Chemical Society.



Paul W. Morgan '37, a pioneer in polymer science at DuPont.

LETTERS

Reaction to our 125th anniversary issue of *MAINE*

I want to congratulate and thank you for your 125th anniversary issue. It made me both proud of the university and of our Maine heritage.

Admittedly, some of this is mixed with nostalgia as I remember my father (Henry Covell) and his association with Dr. Wood and Edith Patch (as a child we lived on campus and some of the experiments were carried on in our cellar); my classmates and peers—Don Corbett, Ed DeCourcy, Don Favor, Beryl Warner Williams, Louise Bates Ames, Marion Martin, and Dr. Boardman, my career mentors Joanna Colcord Bruno and Mary Chase. And then there are those who made a difference to relatives and family—Mildred (Brownie) Schrumpf, Winthrop Libby, Arthur Deering, and many others.

All have made a difference in my life and I thank you for stimulating these memories.

This issue will not be recycled. It is history.

Muriel Covell Wilson '34

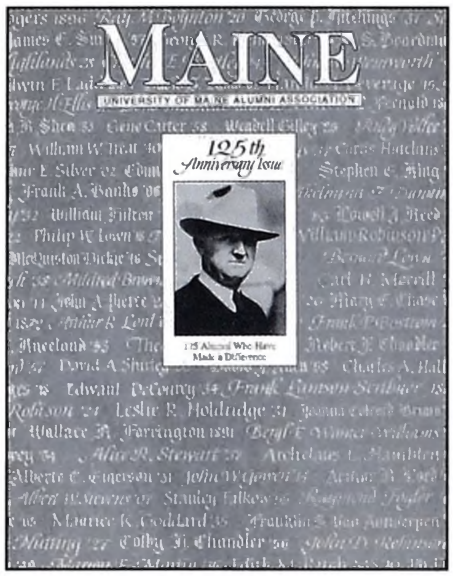
Congratulations on a superb job. Although my career since graduation has been anything but spectacular, I am certainly privileged to have attended a university from which so many who contributed so much to society have also graduated.

Jeanne Whitten '43

I have had surprises in my life but being selected to represent the Class of 1926 in the recent special 125th anniversary issue of the University of Maine Alumni Association magazine has to cap them all.

It was on my return from a recent trip to Florida that I first learned of this honored selection. I feel very humble.

I owe much to the university which has been so good to me. At my present



age of 88 years and having celebrated my 65th class reunion last June, I have often reflected on the learning experiences of my undergraduate days.

Most important were the forestry classroom studies with a faculty of three and especially the rare "common touch" with key university administrators: Jim Gannett, Charlie Crossland, Art Deering, Prof. John Briscoe, and Prexy Little.

All these factors have to be associated with my successful 44 years of public service with the State of Maine Forest Service.

Thank you again for the recognition in the *MAINE* 125 anniversary issue.

Austin Wilkins '26

This note comes to tell you how honored I feel to have been selected as one of 125 alumni to be featured in the commemorative issue of *MAINE* magazine. This is one of the nicest things that has ever happened to me.

In the early 1940s, jobs were few and wages were low. I was graduated from Calais Academy in 1941, but was unable to begin my studies at the university until the following year, because of a lack of money. I worked at anything I could . . . babysitting, the library, etc., and lived at The Elms, a cooperative dormitory. In the summers, the day after I arrived home I would get a job in the local shirt factory and save what I earned. In the two weeks before school began in the fall, I sewed enough clothing to last through the coming year. My uncle was anxious to help me as much as possible. He raised a large garden. My mother and I canned vegetables, chicken soup, etc. That, along with dried beans, root vegetables, etc., took care of most of the food necessities. This enabled them to give me the money for tuition, room, board, and books that I was not able to earn or obtain through scholarship assistance. Indeed, my mother and uncle made it possible for me to attend the University of Maine, the education I received there made it possible for me to accomplish the rest. Again, thank you.

Mary 'Vesta Marston-Scott '46

What a delightful surprise it was to be selected as one of the 125 University of Maine alumni featured in the 125th anniversary issue of *MAINE* magazine. I feel deeply honored by this action of your selection committee, but even a brief preliminary review of the list of distinguished alumni and their accomplishments convinces me that my feelings of pride about this recognition should be closely coupled with feelings of humility and gratitude.

My feelings of humility are grounded in my awareness that many other people have played strong and creative roles in the several branches of technology for which I have enjoyed a strong measure of recognition. My particular contributions to color television, to instructional applications of television, and to computer science have been rooted primarily in my ability to communicate key technical concepts to wider audiences than those served directly by the original developers of the concepts. In other words, I have been privileged to stand on the shoulders of some of the creative giants in these fields and to explain to the world at large the significance of what they have done.

My feelings of gratitude about this honor are directed not only to the family members and friends who have been very supportive over the years but also to the University of Maine. I learned early in my

career that the grounding in electronics engineering I received at the Orono campus enabled me to compete very effectively with the graduates of even the most prestigious engineering schools in the country. Perhaps more significantly, I encountered several gifted professors during my years at the university who instilled in me a life-long thirst for knowledge and mental growth that has paid rich benefits in both material and intellectual rewards. Please assure your associates in the UM administration and faculty that I am one alumnus who will always be grateful for the educational opportunities I found at the University of Maine.

John W. Wentworth '49

I wish to thank you and the selection committee for honoring me in being selected to represent the Class of '54 in the commemorative issue of *MAINE* magazine.

You say that I and the 124 other representative graduates "made a difference." I must say the same for the University of Maine. The university "made a difference" in my life and career. Thank you.

Yours truly,
Ray Storey '54

It was with considerable surprise that I found I had been selected to be honored as one of the "alumni who have made a difference." That recognition is deeply appreciated, although I feel I have merely been responding to the calls to service when they came over the years.

I suspect you know I have deep roots in Orono and the university. Perhaps you do not know that I am probably one of very few who were born on what is now the university campus. My father, then the head of the English department, lived in a white house that used to stand just behind what is now the Alfond Arena. My birthplace.

George H. Ellis '41

Of course I'm pleased to be included in "The 125 Maine Alumni Who Have Made A Difference." However in the interest of accuracy, I was a member of the science advisory board of Gould Inc., not the Gould Board of Directors.

Parenthetically, John A. Pierce, who precedes me in the alumni listing, was also a member of that illustrious group, as was Dr. David, President Nixon's science advisor. It was a great experience, not only from contact with some exceptional minds, but also from the experiment of the attempt to add technology to the direction of a great corporation. My title in those days was corporate vice president, new technology.

I am convinced one of our troubles in the U.S. corporate world is that our corporate top management is by-and-large technologically illiterate. In a technical world, that points to disaster, and it should be plain that that is now happening.

Anyway, the experiment failed, the group disbanded, I took early retirement from Gould in 1975, and since have freelanced as a business and technical consultant. Now I'm chairman of two high technology companies, and board member of a third.

It is an exciting world.

Again parenthetically, I wish I could help show our young people that the industrial experience is great "fun." The engineer, in particular, is blessed. There is never a dull moment. I shall never "retire."

T. Lynch '38

It was hard to believe the news about my selection as one of the 125 University of Maine alumni from the past 125 years who "made a difference." I've been out of the mainstream of my profession for so long it seems like a dream. To say the least, I feel greatly honored and treasure the remembrance. It's great to be alive and know about it.

Thank you for your thoughtfulness.

C.E. Bartley '43

LETTERS

There is an error in the lead article of the 125th anniversary issue (Vol. 72, No. 3) of *MAINE*. On page 9, the dams that Frank Crowe is said to have been in charge of construction are listed. The Teton Dam in the list should be Tieton Dam.

Frank Crowe was construction engineer for the U.S. Reclamation Service on Tieton Dam, which is located on the Tieton River about 26 miles from Naches in the State of Washington. Construction on the dam was started in 1917, and after a three-year interruption due to conditions during World War I, it was completed in the early 1920s and its performance since has been good.

The site for Teton Dam is on the Teton River in southeastern Idaho. I am sorry to say that Teton Dam failed during initial reservoir filling on June 5, 1976, before the dam was completed. It has not been rebuilt. The failure and subsequent investigation have been widely publicized.

I believe that any descendants of Frank Crowe would not want his good name linked even remotely to the ill-fated Teton Dam.

C.W. Jones '39

In the latest edition of *Mainely People*, a state deficit of $121,000,000 is mentioned. As an economist, I should like to emphasize, first of all, that the state deficit is only a facet of the national situation, that is, the economic recession which is responsible for the state's deficit is primarily a federal matter. The current recession has been brought about by high interest-rate policies, put into effect deliberately by the Federal Reserve Board, which now governs our currency and economy. The state can do nothing to combat the situation, because it does not print its own money.

The Federal Reserve System first took over the note-issuing function of the United States Government by holding its discount rate at 1% during the entire period of the Second World War. When the federal government had borrowed Federal Reserve notes in sufficient quantity to constitute about 85% of the note issue, the Federal Reserve Board began to raise interest rates, first raising the discount rate only slightly, in 1948. When the dis-

count rate had been doubled to 2%, the American economy suffered its first Federal Reserve-related recession The discount rate was raised still higher, and finally reached 14% in 1981!

The resulting recession, of very damaging proportions, has been costing us dearly ever since. In an attempt to halt this recession the Federal Reserve Board has now had to cut its discount rate to 3-1/2%. This is still high. The discount rate will probably have to be reduced to 1%, the point from which it began to be raised in 1948. The discount rate should then be fixed at 1 %.

In order to end the Great Depression, the government made whatever expenditures were necessary for the prosecution of the war and resorted to deficit financing to pay for them. The Federal Reserve System made this possible by holding the discount rate at 1% throughout WWII and lending the government whatever Federal Reserve notes were required.

In order to end the present Federal-Reserve-caused recession, a similar policy should be adopted. That is, the government should make whatever expenditures are needed in order to restore the American economy. With the Federal Reserve discount rate held permanently at 1%, the Government will be able to borrow the necessary funds at a little more than 1%. The Federal Reserve note issue will then expand as much as needed The resulting deficit will probably soon be paid off as a result of increased economic activity, as happened at the end of the Depression.

In order to free American banks from further dependence on the Federal Reserve for funds, each bank should be allowed by law to buy and sell common stocks for its own account, as banks could formerly do.

Ardron B. Lewis '28 (Ph.D. Cornell)
He was awarded an honorary Sc D. from UMaine in 1970 .

Publisher's Note

Extra copies of the 125th Anniversary issue of *MAINE* are still available for the cover price of $5

Call Cathy Billings '78 at the Alumni Association for details on how to order.
(207) 581-1134

In Brief

Ray Fogler turns 100/ Library turns 50

Fifty years ago, in the fall of 1941, the Alumni Association announced that it had achieved its fundraising goal, and construction of a new University of Maine library was started.

And while the library turns 50, the man for whom the building is named, Raymond H. Fogler '15, turns 100 on February 29, 1992.

Fogler's hard work in the late '30s and early '40s was instrumental in getting the library built.

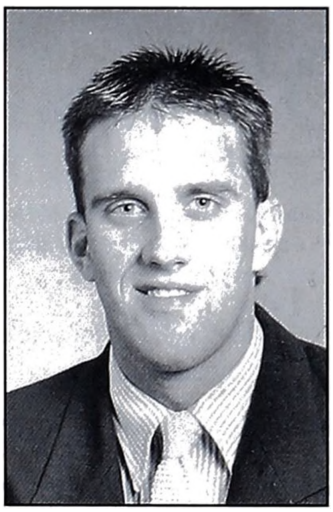
One thing that has emerged from Fogler Library's 50th year celebration is a new group—Fogler Library Friends. According to the group's coordinator, Maureen Goff '63, Fogler Library Friends will generate support for library services and develop interest in library programs.

The Friends hosted a birthday party for Raymond Fogler at the library building on March 2.

Two milestones: Raymond Fogler '15 turns 100, and the library named for him turns 50.

Alumni Association adds human touch to automated phone system

Alumni and friends who call the Alumni Association and prefer to speak with a real "live" representative need only to stay on the line rather than select a department by number. While the new phone system uses the latest technology to make service more convenient, the Association wants to maintain the human touch as well.



UMaine Olympian

Black Bear goalie Mike Dunham was chosen for the United States Olympic team after an outstanding performance in the World Junior Championships. Dunham will return to Maine in time for the Hockey East Tournament.

Mac Act brings computers to students' rooms

An innovative computing program sponsored by the department of residential life is bringing state-of-the-art computer capabilities right to the residences of UMaine students.

Mac Act, an acronym for Maine's Advancement in Computing through Apple Computer Technology, is a first ever partnership between UMaine and Apple Computer.

The initial plan was to test the program in the fall semester in the Hilltop Complex with a group of about 300 students. But the student interest was so high that over 400 students were actually enrolled in the program.

The cost for students is $250 per person per semester. Two roommates share one MacIntosh LC. In addition to a computer, each room is equipped with creative software, a wide range of network services, and training and support at an affordable price.

UMaine is currently the only land grant institution in the country with a Mac Act program in place. According to UMaine's director of marketing and communications, Pamela Dumas Serfes, the university plans to expand the program by at least 250 machines.

New women's basketball suite named for Edith Talbot Ness '32

The Edith Talbot Ness '32 Women's Basketball Suite was dedicated in a November 22 ceremony in Memorial Gym. Ness contributed the naming gift as part of the Memorial Gym Renovation Project. As an undergraduate, Ness played guard for the women's Black Bear basketball team.

Edith Talbot Ness '32

Fred Hutchinson '53 Comes Home

UMaine alumnus and former dean is university's 16th president.

Incoming UMaine president Frederick E. Hutchinson '53 with his wife Dione, Class of '54.

Was there really any doubt? From the day Frederick E. Hutchinson '53 addressed the UMaine campus as a nominee for president it seemed obvious to almost everyone that he was the logical choice to lead the university through the tough times ahead.

Not that the other final candidates were lightweights—far from it. All were highly experienced and made strong impressions during their visits to Orono.

But as one member of the search committee, Alumni Association president Jim Mullen '72, noted, Hutchinson has a special quality that matches what the campus needs.

Those special qualities include a familiarity with the university and state; a high level of administrative skills; a demeanor that is professional, yet down to earth, and perhaps most important a healing quality that can bring people together during the university's current painful budget crisis.

When Hutchinson addressed the campus community one of things he said he would do to deal with the divisiveness among departments was to hold a series of town meetings at which people from all levels could freely voice their opinions—and where he could listen.

That kind of attitude led to a ground swell of support for Hutchinson—from students, faculty, administrators, and of course from fellow UMaine alumni.

"He's the right person for the times," Mullen said. "He's a great match for what the university needs right now. We're very fortunate that he was available and interested in the position."

The chancellor and the trustees were also impressed, and on February 14, Robert Woodbury announced that Hutchinson was his choice. The trustees supported that decision at their February 24 meeting.

"Fred Hutchinson would make a superb president for any campus in America," Woodbury said. "He has a splendid record of research and scholarship. He has been a skilled and effective manager at all levels, and he has earned an international reputation in food and agricultural policy.

"For Orono, however, Fred is all that and more: he is uniquely prepared to lead the University of Maine."

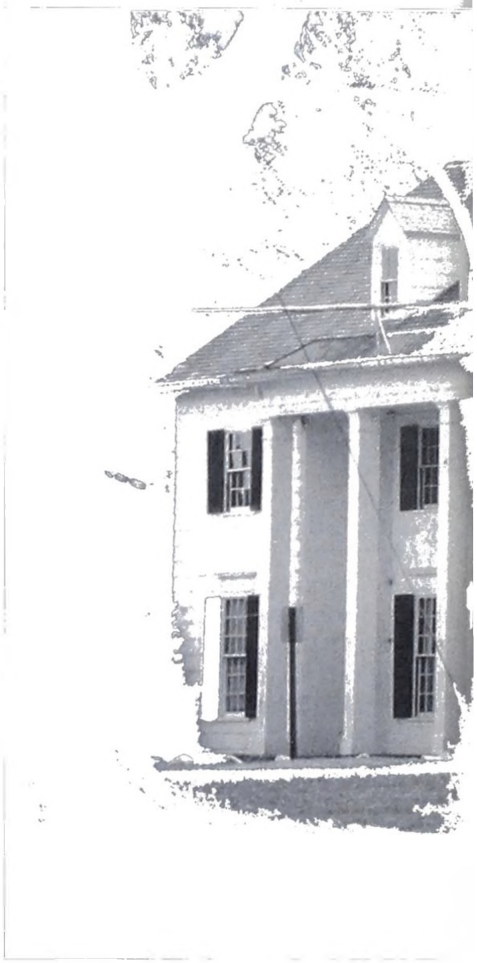
Hutchinson's professional accomplishments are indeed impressive. Prior to his position as senior vice president and provost at The Ohio State University (where he oversaw a budget much larger than that of the entire UMaine System), Hutchinson was dean of the College of Agriculture at Ohio State. He was also director of the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center. From 1982 to 1985 he served as executive director of the Board of International Food and Agricultural Development, with the Agency for International Development.

But it was in Maine that Hutchinson got his start. After graduating from Foxcroft Academy, he went on to earn both a bachelor's and master's degree from UMaine (a first-generation college graduate). After receiving his Ph.D. at Pennsylvania State University, he came back to Maine as a faculty member in the College of Agriculture. He assumed roles of increasing importance at UMaine, culminating in his appointment as vice president of research and public service.

His career in the academic world is impressive. But perhaps the thing that people most look forward to with a Fred Hutchinson presidency is the return of the position to a native son. Fred Hutchinson exemplifies all that is good about Maine—his values, his good sense, his straight-forward manner, his humor.

As Hutchinson's fellow alum, Richard Sprague '51 noted: "It's no poor thing that the person we've chosen to lead UMaine remembers what it was like to have cow manure on his boots."

UMaine Fraternities Clean House



After suspensions for hazing, gambling, drinking, and drugs, three UMaine Greek organizations are returning with spruced-up buildings and a new attitude.

Just a little over two years ago the Alumni Association sponsored a symposium whose title, "A System at Risk. Will the UMaine Greek System Self-Destruct?" was a good indication of the state of fraternities and sororities at the university

The concern which was expressed at that symposium was well founded. Between 1986 and 1989 no fewer than six UMaine fraternities and sororities either were closed or had lost recognition for incidents involving hazing, gambling, drinking, and drug use.

But the Greek system has not self-destructed. In fact the evidence on campus this year indicates that reconstruction might be a more accurate description.

Three of the fraternities that lost recognition (Sigma Chi, Beta Theta Pi, and Delta Upsilon) are returning to campus with new members, new alumni boards, and most importantly with a new commitment to their organization's original ideals. And up and down College Avenue once dilapidated fraternity houses are being restored to their original condition.

Perhaps the most dramatic example of this Greek Renaissance is Sigma Chi's local Rho Rho Chapter. According to David Greenlaw '41, who now serves on the Sigma Chi alumni board, by the mid-1980s, the fraternity had become a real life "animal house."

"What we had at Sigma Chi was overt hedonistic behavior," Greenlaw says. "Parties, drinking, and carrying on—there was no focus whatsoever on academics."

Greenlaw was shocked by what had happened to his old fraternity because he remembered the Sigma Chi house of his time as providing a good social and study environment.

"It all went to pieces," he says. "It became a drunken party place. And this once beautiful house was destroyed."

It got so bad that the university decided to put the chapter on probation. Last year the house violated the terms of the probation by having a party with alcohol. The university, in conjunction with the international Sigma Chi organization, decided to shut the place down. Then with a strong commitment from alumni such as Greenlaw and the chapter's corporation president, William Spear '48 of Cape Elizabeth, the Rho Rho chapter began a reconstruction and renaissance.

Since reaching that low point over $300,000 has been put into the Sigma Chi house including new rugs, a remodeled kitchen, and changes which meet high safety and energy efficiency standards.

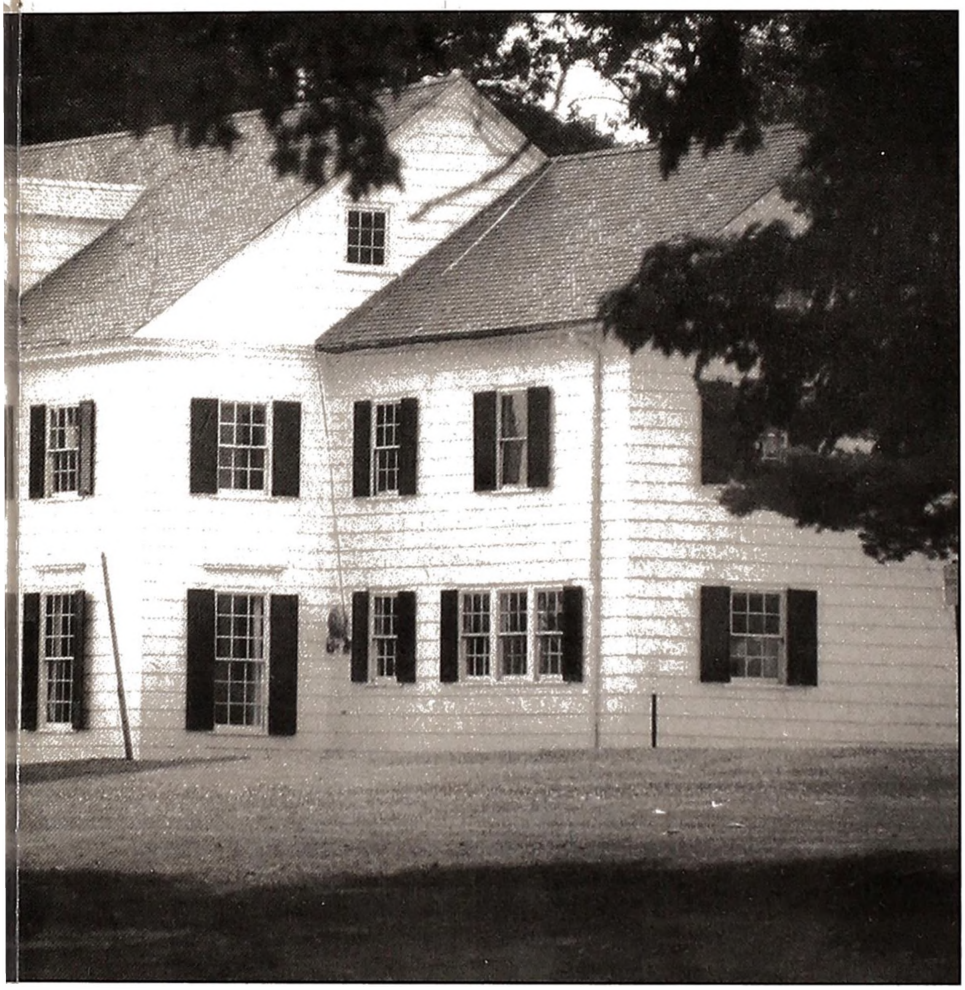
And along with the major commitment of funds to the building were more important fundamental changes—including finding new members willing to live in harmony with the goals and ideals of Greek life.

Living up to those ideals will involve more than pledges or slogans. The Rho Rho chapter has instituted several concrete policies including a requirement that all members maintain a minimum 2.5 grade point average. And in dramatic repudiation of the chapter's past, the Sigma Chi house will be entirely chemical-free—even tobacco is prohibited from the building.

"In setting up these rules, we are at the forefront here at Maine," Greenlaw says. "We are leaders—leading the way back to the future."

"Back to the future" is a theme you hear a lot of when talking to Greek leaders around campus.

"We're going to reach into the past and get what's best, recapturing the ambiance, spirit, and feeling that being a fraternity member was all about—dedication to academics and formation of lifelong friendships," says Sigma Chi's live-in advisor



Left: Over $300,000 has gone into the renovation of the Sigma Chi house on College Avenue. The house will now be chemical-free.

John Moon, a UMaine graduate student. Moon was at the fraternity house when it was closed last year and he stayed on to oversee its resurrection.

While some see this turning to the past by Greek societies as further proof that the system is obsolete and out of touch, others, such as UMaine's associate dean of student activities, William Lucy, say it is not fanciful nostalgia, but a positive step forward.

"The changes our Greek groups had to make are changes to comply with societal expectations," Lucy says. "And there are a lot of students out there who want to be associated with the positive aspects of fraternity/sorority life."

Sigma Chi advisor Moon agrees. "There is a student segment out there that more and more is subscribing to what we're aspiring to," he says.

The numbers would seem to support Lucy and Moon's optimism. The Sigma Chi house, which holds 35, already has 25 new members pledged for next fall.

And over at Theta Chi, where membership had dipped very low, the numbers are again on the increase. That fraternity has also made a strong effort to increase cultural diversity.

One of Theta Chi's newest members, Darin Knapp, expects membership to increase steadily—partly because of the new attitude among fraternities on campus and partly because of the improved conditions following a $150,000 renovation to the Theta Chi house.

"Greek societies at Maine are on the upswing," he says.

And all Greek leaders claim there will be no softening of the standards to increase the numbers. "If we can't find enough people who want to live in a chemical-free, academically-oriented environment, then we'll sell the place to Franciscan monks to make bread," says Sigma Chi's Greenlaw.

Having policies is one thing, enforcing them is quite another. One way the university hopes to do that is a new rule requiring all UMaine fraternities and sororities to have live-in advisors. Most of those advisors are graduate students although there are also faculty members and other professionals from the community serving that role.

But equally important, says Lucy, is that there is a new awareness and a new set of expectations from national fraternity headquarters, from the the university, and from alumni.

"The live-in advisors combined with a strong alumni corporation have made the difference," Lucy says.

Getting alumni reunited with their Greek organizations wasn't easy. It takes time and commitment, and many Greek alumni were disgusted and turned off by the direction their fraternities had taken.

What helped overcome the alumni hesitation was meeting the new crop of undergraduates who were willing to return to the ideals of Greek life.

Howard Wright, coordinator of counseling services, and a Beta Theta Pi alumnus from Penn State, has been working closely with a group of students who want to restart the Beta chapter at Maine.

"I am very impressed with these new people," Wright says. "They have self-initiative, a strong sense of responsibility, and they are reaching out for help and guidance. I, and many Maine Beta alums, feel this is going to be a positive turnaround. There is a real commitment to being responsible citizens on campus, and to service in the community."

That commitment contrasts sharply with just a few years ago when the situation was what Bill Lucy calls "an embarrassment." Rather than enhancing university life, Lucy says, Greek organizations were counterproductive to university life.

"There were a lot of uncertainties about whether we could make it work," Lucy says. "We're not out of the woods yet—we have a ways to go. But I am encouraged. I see positive things happening."

The Mystic, the Skeptic, and the Academic

Years after leaving Cyprus, UMaine professor Kyriacos Markides rediscovered the rich heritage of the mystics and spiritual healers of his native island. But his three highly-acclaimed books haven't convinced some academic friends.

By Steve Kloehn

Kyriacos Markides can hardly get more than a few pages into his books about mysticism when somebody—politely, but earnestly—begins to question his credibility.

In *Homage to the Sun*, it is an eminent psychologist, a retired Ivy League professor, who warns Kyriacos that he is straying into dangerous territory. "He vaguely knew of my research activities with Daskalos and more than once in his gentle and subtle ways expressed his fatherly concern about my academic reputation in dealing with 'such matters,'" Markides writes.

The problem is, Daskalos is a mystic. He heals without the benefit of medicine, and talks of leaving his material body to travel through time and space. He freely mixes theology and physics, weaving a cosmology that covers everything from the nature of backaches to the nature of Christ, and the reason Skylab crashed in the southern hemisphere instead of the more populous North.

The other problem is, Markides is an academic. A sociology professor at the University of Maine, Markides belongs to a discipline that preaches detachment and the scientific method. In his studies of Daskalos, however, Markides has eschewed controls and hypothetical constructs. Instead, this naturalized American has returned to his native island of Cyprus and joined the followers of Daskalos, researching from the inside. He writes his books about Daskalos in the first person, and recreates the mystic's conversation without making any attempt to explain away exotic claims.

Heady stuff, the psychologist in *Homage to the Sun* seems to be suggesting, and not likely to make life any easier for Markides in the world of academia, whose boundaries he is flouting in both subject and method. The issue is even more acute because Markides' books enjoy tremendous popular success, not only in America, but in three other languages around the world.

"Friends of mine sometimes don't know how to deal with me because they think I'm doing weird stuff. That's okay," says Markides, a grin jumping to his face as he talks in his book-lined office. Markides, 49, betrays his Cypriot heritage with an accent and a thick head of dark curly hair. He is friendly and seems at ease talking about The Big Questions. "When you are dealing with truth and existence, you ought to take risks."

Markides stops short of saying he believes Daskalos. "I was not and I am not advocating that world view," he says.

He also makes it clear that he is not offering blanket legitimacy for all those who call themselves mystics. "There are a lot of charlatans out there to make a buck or manipulate people," he adds.

It's just that Markides—and his doubting friends—cannot help but be impressed by what they see. In *Homage to the Sun* the psychologist is suffering from a dog bite that will not heal. The psychologist is still limping when he visits Markides on Cyprus, so Markides convinces him to visit Daskalos. For an hour the psychologist quizzes the mystic. Daskalos explains that humans have not one, but three bodies: the material body; the psychic body, which is ruled by emotion and desire, and the noetic body, the embodiment of pure reason that transcends time and space, and follows humans from one

life to the next.

Daskalos goes on to explain that humans are reincarnated in different times and different material bodies, as their noetic selves accumulate the knowledge needed eventually to become one with Absolute Being, a state he calls "theosis." As this lesson is drawing to a close, Daskalos asks to see the psychologist's wound. Daskalos runs his hand back and forth over the leg, tells the psychologist he has seen and dematerialized a blood clot, and proclaims the wound healed. In parting, Daskalos adds that he has seen an infection on the psychologist's liver, and implores him to be careful.

Several months later, Markides hears from the psychologist. The dog bite healed completely just days after Daskalos treated it. A few weeks after that, the psychologist contracted hepatitis, an infection of the liver. His doctors told him that he had, indeed, carried the disease for quite a while, but insisted that there was no way of diagnosing it until the symptoms began to occur.

So one skeptic grows a little less skeptical. But in the first chapter of *Fire in the Heart*, Markides most recent book, he runs smack into another head-shaking colleague. This time it is Sophia, a sociologist working in Canada who also grew up on Cyprus. Sophia has heard of this Daskalos (Daskalos is actually a Greek honorific akin to "Master." The name of this mystic is Spyros Sathi, though his students all call him Daskalos.) and she has heard that Markides is taking what he calls a "phenomenological" approach toward this subject.

"I have to be honest with you; these matters you are dealing with make me uneasy," Sophia tells him in the book. "They go contrary to all my training and values." This time it takes an entire evening of discussion before Markides can win the benefit of Sophia's doubt. By the end of the chapter, the uninitiated have taken a high-speed tour of Daskalos' universe, and heard Markides' answers to the inevitable questions. The important question, phrased and rephrased a handful of different ways, boils down to this: Is Daskalos for real?

"All I can tell you is what I have experienced with these people over the last decade. Then you can draw your own conclusions," Markides responds to Sophia. "I have reached the tentative conclusion that such abilities are not only possible, real, and normal, but may in fact be our species' philogenetic inheritance."

These debates serve the double purpose of introducing Markides' readers to the reality described by Daskalos and his followers, while assuring them that most westerners—including Markides—approach this material with more than a little doubt.

Sitting in his homey, informal office on the second floor of Fernald Hall, however, Markides assures one reader that these characters in his books are not just straw men, created as rhetorical devices. They are real, the conversations are real. Like all of the stories in his trilogy on the Cypriot mystics, these stories are unembellished reporting of what Markides has seen and heard in his journeys, he maintains.

Nor is it a coincidence that these doubters are both academics. "The social sciences are still operating within the old 19th century scientific paradigm,"

Markides says. That paradigm demands verification from the five senses, he explains, and dismisses phenomena like religion as illusion. Where that paradigm ends, mysticism begins. "Many of these things can appear threatening to people over-invested in the old way of doing things."

While the social sciences remain cold toward experience outside the senses, however, the so-called hard sciences find themselves reaching beyond traditional boundaries. "I think there are two fields that are in the avant garde of transformation study—theoretical physics and medicine," Markides says. Physicists trying to find the basis for comprehensive equations have turned to the superstring theory—which addresses unseen connections among matter—and the science of chaos—finding order in seemingly random patterns. At the same time, doctors are looking beyond traditional boundaries to understand healing that seems to defy ordinary scientific analysis.

That should not come as a surprise, Markides says.

"I would argue that at the core of all the great civilizations of the world have been mystics," he says, tossing out names like Newton and William James as examples. "I think we are reaching a point now where we are not afraid to research our mystical past because we are secure in our scientific achievement."

"All over the country and all over the world this is a resurgent interest," Markides says. He knows it first hand. In Germany, a translation of his first book about Daskalos, *The Magus of Strovolos*, was a best-seller. He gets piles of letters and a steady stream of phone calls. "More and more people keep telling me how the book has changed their lives."

"I have made some of the most intimate friendships because of my books," he says, noting that they have put him in touch with a sizable "academic underground"—researchers who are quietly looking into realms sometimes called supernatural or superstitious. The books have also brought desperate calls from people who figure that a man who has seen miracles must have answers. "They want help, some of them. They call me up, and I end up counseling them."

Markides has little desire, however, to become the Magus of Orono.

"I am still very much an academic, for better or worse. I think the academic grounding keeps me from just flying away," he says, the grin reappearing. "I don't live in that kind of reality, I just report it."

> One thing that I am certain of about Daskalos... is that he has extraordinary powers of diagnosing and healing illnesses. Through Daskalos...I have come to recognize in a more concrete manner what philosophers, mystics, some contemporary physicists, and brain researchers have been saying, that mind has power over matter.
>
> **From *The Magus of Strovolos***

Despite three successful books on mysticism, and a forthcoming manuscript that deals with the same material from a "more objective" point of view, Markides insists that he is not limiting his career to studies of transformation. The more mundane matters that first attracted him to sociology—human conflict, the nature of societal action—still hold his interest, and he expects more work like his 1977 book on the Greco-Turkish conflict in Cyprus in the future.

All of it is a far cry from what Markides expected to be doing when he came to America in 1960. A high school graduate, he realized that the best possibilities for advanced education were in America, so he packed up and traveled to Ohio, where he had relatives. He enrolled in a local college to study business administration. Business, he figured, was a fast path back to a successful and happy life on Cyprus, where he would return in four short years.

But the path became a little muddy. "By my junior year I was having sort of an existential crisis," Markides remembers. "That generated all sorts of questions about the meaning of life and what it was all about."

He wanted to know more about what made people tick, what made people act the way they did, and sociology seemed like the field that best answered those questions. He moved on to Wayne State University, where he studied political sociology. He earned his doctorate in 1970 with a thesis entitled *The Rise and Fall of Cyprus*. Like his studies, his thoughts returned again and again to his homeland, and he was preparing to leave America in 1971 when he visited a friend at Northwestern University outside Chicago. The friend encouraged Markides to introduce himself to the head of Northwestern's sociology department, another Cypriot. That in turn led to a job with the University of Maine's then growing sociology program—a job Markides promised himself he would keep for just two years before returning to Cyprus.

Twenty years later, Markides has no plans to keep that promise. He has become an American citizen. Turkey invaded Cyprus in 1974, and the island remains a bloody arena for the rivalry between Greece and Turkey.

At the same time, Maine offered Markides peace. "I like the people. I like the openness. I like the privileged relationship we have with nature," Markides says of his adopted state. The professorship he took as a brief experiment proved an appealing combination of research and teaching for him. It offered his wife, Emily, a chance to continue her language studies and eventually coordinate the university's Peace Studies program.

And it offered Markides the chance to pursue the existential questions that still dogged him. He found fashionable philosophies of materialism—such as

Marxism, which he now calls "the opiate of the intellectuals"—wearing thin, and his interest in spiritualism growing. He had allies in his quest; painter and Maine professor Michael Lewis shared his interests then, as now (Lewis' paintings appear on the jackets of all three Markides books on mysticism).

So when he took a sabbatical in 1978, and traveled to Cyprus to study the political situation there, Markides could not turn down an opportunity to meet Spyros Sathi—the mystic who had been known throughout Markides' hometown as a "dangerous" person. "I was ready to have this kind of an encounter because of my previous exposure to anthropological literature on shamanism, which helped me to be more open to different kinds of reality," he says. And he was ready because traditional answers still left him with questions.

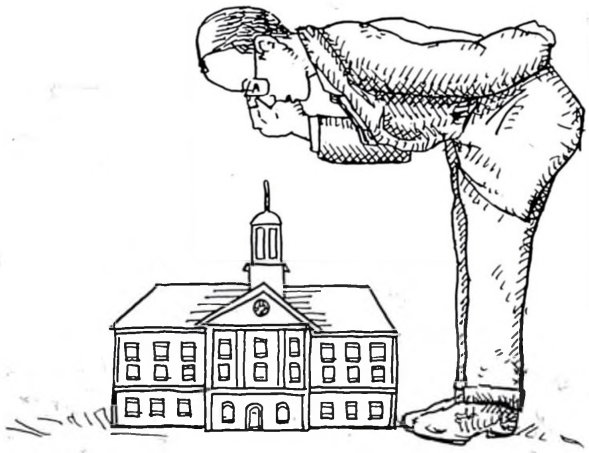
During his sabbatical, and the summers that followed, Markides saw the compelling world of Sathi, whom he soon called Daskalos, unfold. He saw proof of the unexplained: he watched a woman relieved of voices that had plagued her for years, and he watched another woman walk comfortably after Daskalos cured her crippling—and to other doctors, incurable—back condition. He heard Daskalos talk about things he could not have known by normal means, accurately repeating conversations for which he was not present. Daskalos even described Markides' house in Maine in perfect detail, far beyond anything the sociologist had told him.

Markides knew he had to write about Daskalos, and he knew, too, that he had nothing to fear from his employers in Maine. "I have been rewarded rather than penalized. I've been supported by my colleagues and the administration," he says. And unlike more competitive settings, his unorthodox ideas have been welcomed. "When you are at the periphery, you have more freedom."

But Markides resists any attempt to plot out where his career will lead him next. "Our life is an incredible convergence of coincidences," he says with a grin. "The one thing we can never know is what will happen to us next."

DOWNSIZING FOR THE '90s?

New Economic Realities Raise Questions of Quality, Access, and Affordability at UMaine.



By Jim Frick

It should have been a time of excitement and promise. The university was in the middle of a high-powered search for a new president and Black Bear basketball was finally back on campus at the newly expanded Alfond Arena. But after a $3.4 million mid-year reduction in state funding, students enrolled for the spring 1992 semester were confronted with nothing but dismal news. A *Maine Campus* editorial aptly referred to it as "the winter of our discontent."

Students returned to 85 fewer part-time faculty positions, which resulted in a reduction of an equal number of class sections. One consequence was that less than a week before classes began, the College of Sciences was forced to compress six physics classes into two, increasing the class size three-fold.

And many seniors found they were unable to get into the required courses they needed, forcing graduation requirements in some majors to be altered. In other cases students had to plan on spending an additional semester at the university in order to graduate.

But not being able to meet graduation requirements was far from the saddest story on campus. Many students, faced with a mid-year, 15 percent tuition increase were forced to temporarily give up their educational goals because they could no longer afford to attend their state university.

On-campus academics were not the only area to feel the budget crunch. The College of Education had to reduce its outreach programs for Maine teachers by 20 percent. The UMaine swim team was

considered for elimination as a varsity sport (pending trustee approval). Nineteen professional and 49 classified positions were cut. And Fogler Library was forced to reduce book purchases, reduce staff, and reduce its hours of operation.

Kenneth Hayes '60, chairman of the UMaine political science department, says that the bottom line is that students are paying more and getting less.

"It's a very difficult situation," Hayes says. "In our department we have a faculty position that isn't filled and we have cut part-time faculty. The result is that classes are crowded, and many students are not able to get into the lower-level classes. Students have less choice in classes and less flexibility. We're not serving students with what they need."

Hayes says the situation is also difficult for faculty who are being called upon to teach larger numbers of students and do more advising. And if a computer breaks down, Hayes says there is just no money in the budget to fix it.

As bad as all of this sounds, it is likely to get worse. Next year's state budget calls for the same size cut to the university as this year. And with the end of the recession in Maine nowhere in sight, there is a chance the university will be called upon to take even greater cuts in the not-too-distant future.

The tense and disruptive budget situation has led to considerable strain between university officials and state lawmakers. UMaine interim president John Hitt expressed the view of many UMaine administrators when he suggested that the legislature was using the UMaine System budget as the "rainy day" fund to balance the state budget.

And the bad feelings were exacerbated when the legislature voted to cut the salaries of all state administrators making over $50,000 by 5.5 percent (approximately 150 in the UMaine System). The cuts did not affect university employees (mostly faculty and department heads) who are represented by unions—a situation which caused additional strain on campus.

The cuts in state allocation to higher education and the strain between legislators and university officials is not unique to Maine. It is occurring all over the country. In fact, for the first time in over 30 years, state funds to higher education in the U.S. declined in 1991.

Nowhere were the cuts more dramatic than in Massachusetts where funding went down a whopping 36 percent, from $746 million to $476 million. But state allocations also declined in Rhode Island (17 percent), Connecticut (5 percent), and Vermont (3 percent). In New England, only New Hampshire saw an increase in state funding (3 percent). But even with the small increase, UNH was forced to lay off staff and leave faculty positions vacant.

Is the budget crunch of the last few years just part of an inevitable cycle of recession and prosperity? Most experts think not.

It seems likely that the decades of growth and expansion for public universities in general and for the UMaine System in particular, are over. The 1990s have ushered in a new reality for Maine and state schools across the country. Neither state appropriations nor tuition will be able to finance institutions as substantially as in the past.

If the university is to maintain itself as a quality institution, it is going to have to become leaner and more focussed.

The time for trying to be all things to all people has passed. Downsizing is the word of the day.

"Nationally, we (higher education) are going through a turning point," James Yackel, chancellor of Purdue University-Calumet told the *Chronicle of Higher Education*. "I don't know anyone who feels that funding for higher education is going to be back at its previous levels."

The Challenge of Getting Smaller

Can small still be beautiful? Possibly. But downsizing the state's only land grant university presents a series of challenges. What do you cut? And as you downsize, how do you balance academic quality with the question of access to the institution?

There is an even greater dilemma involved in downsizing. It runs counter to all the nation's demographic, economic, and societal trends.

Economic forecasters predict that the Maine and the national economy will call for more and more college-educated workers. And revised enrollment projections by the U.S. Department of Education predict a 13 percent increase in college students by 2002.

"I'm concerned about the fact that the cuts are going against what is most needed in the state, a college-educated work force," says UMaine System chancellor, Robert Woodbury. "Recent studies indicate that as we go toward the year 2000, 75 percent of new jobs will require education beyond high school."

Hayes says meeting the needs of the state will be a serious problem. He notes that even after receiving its "down payment" from the state in the mid-1980s, UMaine was still playing catch up with the rest of the nation.

"Too few of our high school graduates go on to higher education already," he says. "And in the future those young people are going to need greater technical training. If we don't give it to them they won't be competitive in the job market."

The Short Term

Because it was already half way through its fiscal year, UMaine was forced to deal with its $3.4 million budget cut in the only way possible—instituting 4.2 percent across the board cuts on campus—an undesirable method by everyone's standards.

Next year's cuts (again $3 million plus) will be made with more thought and planning, but they will be no less painful. After the current across-the-board cuts are reinstated in July, vertical, program-specific cuts will be made. Recommendations for those cuts will be made by UMaine's Task Force on Program and Budget Review. The group is meeting this winter to look at what programs or administrative operations are expendable.

This is the second year running that the budget task force has had that unenviable job. Controversy is sure to follow any recommendations the task force makes.

"The whole process this winter is going to be contentious," John Hitt predicts. "The people whose programs are cut are not going to think these are good decisions. Faculty have worked

How High Can it Go?

Rising tuition at Maine
(per semester)

1986	$756
1987	$795
1988	$840
1989	$915
1990	$1035
Fall '91	$1155
Spring '92	$1335
Fall '92	$?

overtime to make programs on this campus work—devoted their whole life to that program. And now we are going to have to say to some of those people, 'we don't have enough money to pay you all.' If we eliminate programs, we are probably going to have to release some tenured faculty members.

"It's going to be messy," Hitt says. "You are going to have people who are going to recommend that colleagues of theirs will no longer have a job."

In making the decisions about which academic programs might be scaled down or eliminated, the task force will use the following criteria:

- Is it central to the mission of the university?
- Is it a high quality program?
- What is the demand for the program?
- Is the program at a competitive advantage?
- Is the program cost effective?

As they examine these criteria, the task force will also follow the overall priorities of the university: academic instruction first, followed by research, and public service.

The man who chairs the task force is Charles (Chick) Rauch, Jr., the university's director of financial management. He says that in addition to the state budget cuts, the task force will be planning on a $1 million reduction in tuition for next year. That means a total of $4 million plus in cuts at the Orono campus.

Rauch says that everything on campus will be looked at, but he believes if a program is making money, it will be left alone.

"Some of our programs make money and others are subsidized," Rauch says. "I think we will think twice before we trim a program that is making money, unless it is not considered a good one. It certainly wouldn't make sense to cut a program that is making money."

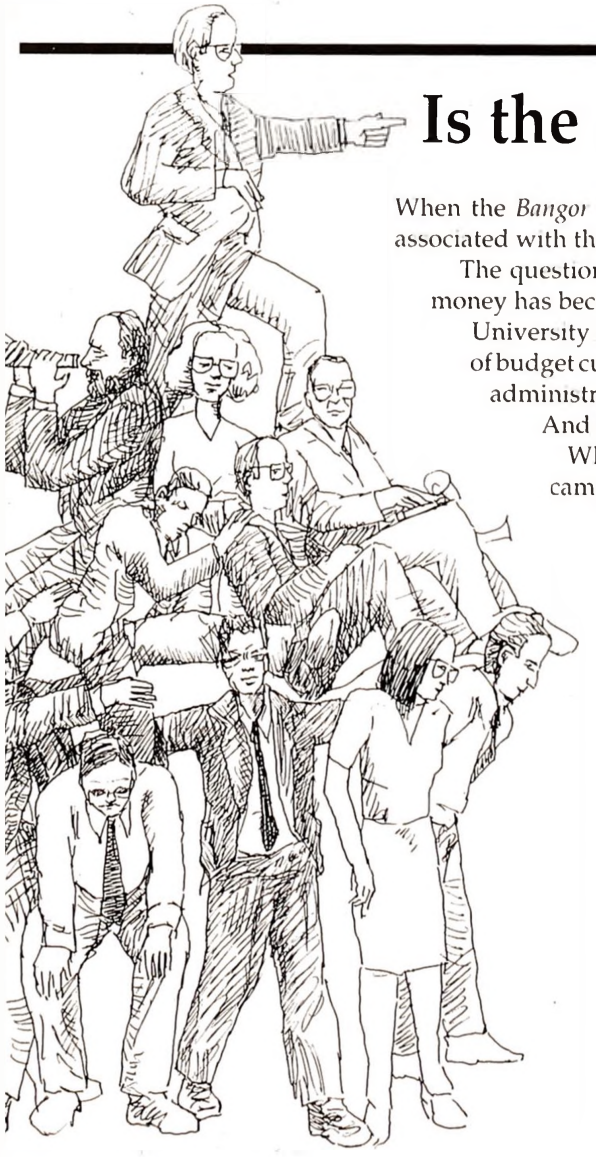
Rauch's committee will be looking at administration (see sidebar) and athletics. But he doesn't think there is much fat left in either area.

He notes that 16 percent of the administrative positions at UMaine have been cut, including a vice president and an assistant vice president. He agrees with John Hitt that Orono has taken more than its share of administrative cuts (89 percent of the administrative positions eliminated in the UMaine System have come from Orono).

He also thinks that athletics has taken a fair share of the budget axe.

"We have always cut athletics more than is proportional for them. I'm not sure that we can do that anymore if they want to stay in Division I conferences. We might be able to cut back one sport, but that would be about it."

In fact, athletics has taken a $188,650 cut this spring on top of the major cuts it has endured in the past two years. Still many people have a hard time understanding why minor and relatively inexpensive sports like swimming must be eliminated while the major sports retain their funding. (The answer to that



Is the Administration Top-Heavy?

When the *Bangor Daily News* printed a list of state employees earning over $50,000 (150 associated with the UMaine System) it raised a lot of eyebrows.

The question of whether there are too many administrators getting paid too much money has become a heated one in these times of dramatic budget cuts.

University leaders say that administration has already taken a disproportionate share of budget cuts. According to Chancellor Woodbury 10 percent of the cuts have affected administration, while there has only been a 4 percent cut in faculty.

And just how much has the administration of the system grown?

While enrollment over the past decade grew by 22 percent, the number of campus and central administrators actually grew by only 19 percent and classified employees have increased by only 7 percent.

Where the growth was dramatic however, was in the "professional category" which has grown by 36 percent over the past ten years. The explanation from the chancellor's office for this is that many former classified jobs were upgraded to the professional category. Another reason is the increased emphasis on university development and the tremendous growth in sponsored research (from $7.8 million to $14.3 million in the past decade). Both areas have required increased professional support.

An outside panel appointed by the trustees will be taking a hard look at how the UMaine System can be made more efficient. Serving on that committee are Hugh Farrington, chief executive officer of Hannaford Brothers Inc., Bradford Perry, vice chancellor of financial affairs at UNH, and John Duffy, a partner in the accounting firm of Coopers and Lybrand.

"Everything is on the table for these consultants to look at," says Dr. George Wood, vice chair of the board of trustees. "They will be looking at both the system and individual campuses in an attempt to show us where and how we can operate more efficiently and economically."

The panel's report to the trustees is due in April.

Can Private Fundraising Take up the Slack?

As state allocations to public universities decrease, more and more demand is being placed on development offices and alumni fundraisers.

At UMaine, Robert Holmes '70G, vice president for development, says his office has seen a tremendous increase in requests for fundraising help.

"The list of requests is very long," Holmes says. "They have come from faculty, staff, and students. Right now we just don't have the staff or resources to meet them all."

The UMaine development office has expanded its staff. But Holmes said that the staff expansion was for the ambitious capital campaign and was planned before the current budget crisis, when UMaine and schools across the country began to realize that state support could not fuel growth in higher education.

The capital campaign was begun to meet the long-term needs of the university—endowed professorships, equipment, new facilities. But now the development office and the annual alumni fund office are getting a barrage of requests of an immediate nature. Many are desperate requests to save programs.

The annual alumni fund director, Michael Crowley '81, agrees that expectation for private support on campus is at an all-time high.

One success story is the UMaine planetarium. Dagmar Cronn, dean of the College of Sciences, cut funding for the program following the guidelines of the university to make academics the top priority.

The decision led to a public outcry, and a good deal of public financial support. Planetarium director Alan Davenport, working with the development office, has kept the program afloat.

Such privatization is happening in other areas of campus. The UMaine swim team was targeted to be cut by the athletic department, but has been kept alive for at least a year by the outpouring of private support, most notably from Stephen '70 and Tabitha '71 King.

Fundraising at public universities has in fact, been a real success story. But some worry that legislators will look at the private funds coming in and use it as a rationale to further cut aid to higher education.

But the concern is not expected to dissuade institutions from putting even greater effort into fundraising.

"Our ability to maintain greatness as a university will depend on our ability to raise funds," says Robert Sweeney, vice president for development at the University of Virginia.

His words are being echoed at Maine and universities across the United States.

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is relatively simple, those major sports produce revenue). And even more people have a hard time understanding how a university can spend well over $1 million on football when students can't get into classes and laboratory equipment can't be repaired.

Trustee Action

The UMaine task force will also be looking for guidelines from an internal study by the board of trustees who are looking at how the university can restructure itself for the 21st Century. The committee will look at ways for making the system leaner and more effective. Toward that end they will conduct public hearings to solicit citizen ideas from around the state.

"Everything is on the table," said Patricia Collins '70, who chairs the board and the ad hoc committee. "We will look at everything. We can't do business the way we've always done business. We've got to have a new approach."

Collins says she is convinced that the basic course of the university system is sound. "But I also believe that in many ways we can improve quality and collaborate more effectively with the public schools, technical colleges, the Maritime Academy, and Maine's independent colleges to make the best use of our resources and to anticipate better the needs of the future."

Collins' statement was a welcome one to legislators, as well as to many University of Maine Alumni Association leaders. A full year ago the Alumni Association called for the trustees to look at restructuring and downsizing the university system.

"It's great that they are finally moving ahead," notes Patricia Riley '73, a member of the Association's board and chair of its legislative and advocacy committee. "I frankly think, had there been a more aggressive response by the trustees earlier, we would be way ahead of the game right now. And I think it would have forestalled the 5 percent administrative cut, which was really just a slap in the face to get the trustees' attention."

Riley hopes the trustees will listen closely to the ideas presented by citizens around the state.

"We're citizens, let's raise the issues, like the merging of colleges of education or joint presidencies. I'd like to see every idea explored. The trustees have the experts. Let's raise all the issues and let them decide which are the good ideas and which aren't."

Another UMaine alum, Owen Wells '65, will be serving on the trustee's ad hoc committee, and he has no question about what the group's central question will be.

"Access and quality are going to be at the heart of our deliberations," Wells says. "That means we are going to be looking at how the university can offer the access that it has in the past and still maintain quality education—that will underlie everything."

The question of access centers around at least two factors, location of campuses and tuition. People differ about which is most important.

"The trustees need to take a long hard look at what we mean by access," Riley says. "Too many people think that geographic access is all that is important. I think financial access is more important. High tuition keeps students from attending college."

Her point is echoed by many UMaine students who have watched their tuition rise 48 percent in the past three years.

Tuition and Access

The trustees decision to increase tuition by 15 percent in mid-year was an attempt to ease the pain of the $11 million drop in state allocations. But the action raised a central question which the university will have to face in the coming years. Can tuition really make up for decreasing support from the state? And more importantly, when does the rising cost of public education begin to seriously affect access to the institution?

One observer, Professor John J. Clayton of the University of Massachusetts (where tuition has almost doubled in three years), articulated one possible scenario in a recent article in the *Chronicle for Higher Education*.

"Public colleges and universities will continue to drop faculty members and part-time instructors, canceling classes, and making existing classes unbearably overcrowded. Tuition may increase so much that some public institutions will really be second-rate private institutions, the only difference being that minimal state support will substitute for endowments. They will become third-tier, undemocratic institutions."

Indeed, according to the *Chronicle*, increasing tuitions have taken many poor students around the country out of the more selective state schools and into their local community colleges. Already half of the country's entering freshmen are attending community colleges.

Can public institutions, like UMaine, make up for increased tuition by providing more scholarship money for poorer students?

John Hitt says that public institutions will have to lean more in that direction in the future.

Financial manager Rauch agrees. He believes there is no way that tuition will not increase, and he expects a 5 or 6 percent tuition hike next year.

"We will raise tuition," he says, "but there is a commitment to keep UMaine the lowest priced of the New England land grants. And I think there will be enough financial assistance to cover all the students who need it—the board is committed to that."

But Woodbury is skeptical that simply increasing financial aid can work in a state such as Maine.

"First of all, financial aid has changed in recent years from a reliance on grants to a greater reliance on loans," Woodbury notes. "How much of a burden do we want to lay on kids and their parents? And I'm worried because I think it would discourage many, especially first generation college students, from families not familiar with financial aid possibilities from attending."

Trish Riley agrees, remembering her own experience as a first generation college student from Maine.

"I graduated fourth in my high school class and could have gone to a lot of colleges," she says. "But there was never a question of where I would go. There was a clear sense that UMaine was what we could afford. I had to go to the school next door. And I think that's the case with many families around the state."

Rather than increasing the cost of the state university, Riley believes that the trustees should look at the cost-effectiveness of the UMaine System's campuses and off-site centers.

"How many off-site centers do we need?" Riley asks. "Right here in Southern Maine we have the Brunswick Center, the Saco Center, and the Sanford Center. We can close or consolidate campuses, provide lots of scholarship money for those students to attend Orono or USM, and still save big. It's something the trustees need to explore."

State senator Stephen Bost agrees. "Accessibility does not mean a UMaine presence in every hamlet of the state," he says. "We have to take a hard look at the satellite campuses and outreach centers for possible consolidation."

The basic question that many are asking is what kind of a UMaine System can the state afford. And when that question comes up, the campus most often mentioned is Fort Kent.

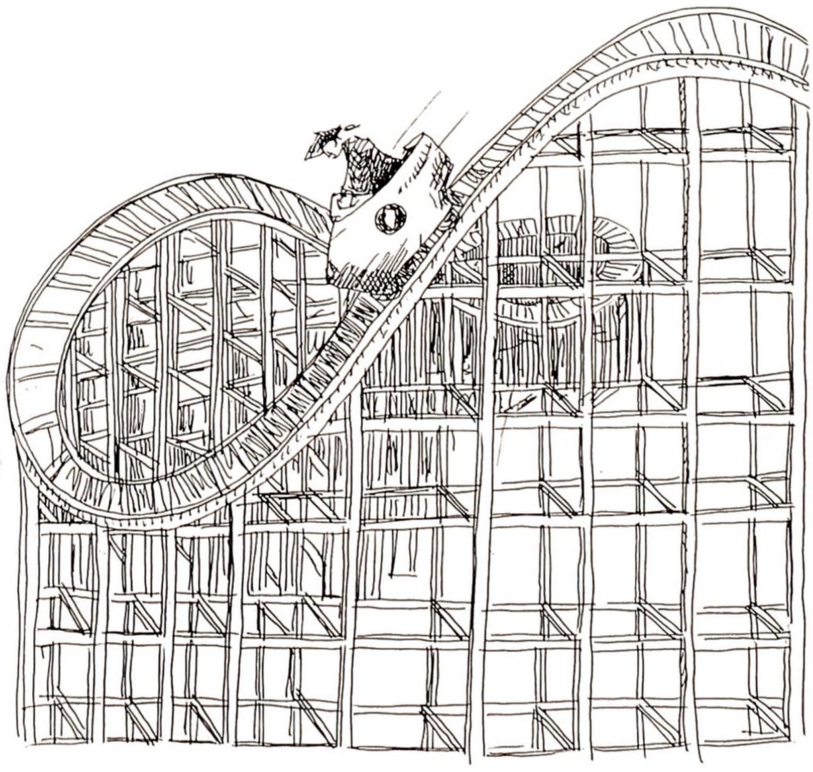
The Fort Kent campus enrolls a total of 590 (425 full-time equivalent) students at a cost of $3.7 million per year. That means the UMaine System spends about $9,000 per student at Fort Kent, or almost $4,000 more per student than the system-wide average. (That average has gone down from $6,100 to $5,000 in the last two years.)

But those numbers don't convince Woodbury that UMFK should be closed or consolidated.

"We have to ask how much we would really save by closing Fort Kent," he says. "The per student cost there might be high, but it may also be money that is well spent. They may be doing more per dollar than any other campus. And you have to ask what the alternatives are for the people there. Over 80 percent are poor by national standards. And they are not mobile—you can't just say go to Orono."

Hitt also questions the wisdom of closing the Fort Kent campus. "If you close it down, you deal a devastating blow to the St. John Valley," he says. "And closing Presque Isle would be a real blow to Aroostook County. But I do have questions about the Lewiston/Auburn campus, especially when I see how close it is to Portland."

Cutting campuses is still a big question mark. But cutting programs within those campuses is not. Over the last several decades, the university system has expanded



University funding has been on a rollercoaster ride through the decades—down in 1970s, up in 1980s and back down in the 1990s. But many experts now believe that state allocations are unlikely to be restored to previous levels.

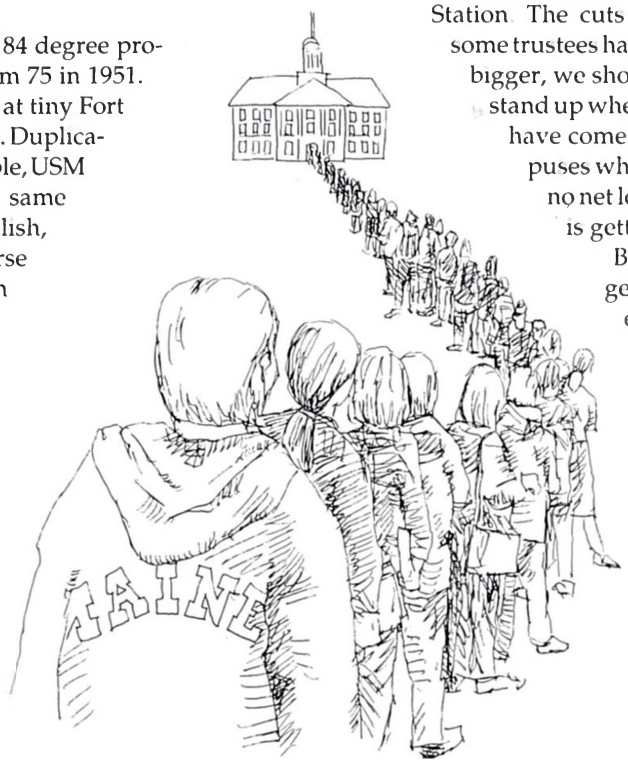
greatly in an attempt to serve the many diverse needs and interests of students. But that trend is about to be reversed.

The Orono campus now offers 184 degree programs. That number has grown from 75 in 1951. Southern Maine offers 60, and even at tiny Fort Kent you can chose among 26 majors. Duplication of programs abounds. For example, USM and UMaine both offer 22 of the same majors. Many of those such as English, mathematics, and history are, of course basic to any good university. But can Maine afford multiple programs in political science, music performance, electrical engineering, theater, and social work?

Some people, Trish Riley among them, aren't sure.

"How many schools of business do we need?" she asks. "Especially when one of the business schools isn't accredited (USM). And how many engineering programs do we need? The trustees have to take a tough look at the number and the duplication of programs."

And trustee chair Collins promises they will look at that question. "If you have a university campus and a technical college in the same area, should both be teaching sociology or basic computer courses?" she asked rhetorically in a recent newspaper interview.



A question of access: While funding cuts cause universities to downsize, demand for a college education will grow.

Chick Rauch agrees that the university is trying to do too much and that programs need to be cut, but he isn't sure how much savings will result in eliminating duplication of programs.

"For about five or six years, I have been saying that we are trying to do too much for the amount of resources we have," Rauch says. "These cuts have forced us to make some major changes. But as far as duplication of programs is concerned, there isn't as much there as you think. There is a chance that the trustees will recommend that something be done about the number of programs producing teachers. But I don't think the task force here at Orono will be recommending shutting something down because they have it somewhere else. What we would probable ask is for them to shut down their program."

Rauch smiles after his last statement, but he has hit upon one of the most serious problems the UMaine System will face in its restructuring efforts. Every campus is going to fight for its own programs. Trustees will face a monumental challenge in keeping everyone focussed on what is good for the state and to keep inter-campus turf wars from breaking out.

"It is especially important that we come together as a mutually supportive community," stresses Collins. "In a recession, cannibalism can completely demoralize an institution as factions within seek to discredit each other instead of working together to provide the best chance for survival."

In fact there is already some disagreement about the fairness of the most recent cuts instituted by the trustees. Many at Orono, including John Hitt, think UMaine is getting shortchanged.

"We get about half the budget, but we issue 53 percent of the degrees," Hitt argues. "And no other campus has the Cooperative Extension or the Agricultural Experiment Station. The cuts were made proportionately. But some trustees have actually said that because we are bigger, we should take a bigger cut. That doesn't stand up when you see that 89 percent of the cuts have come from this campus. You have campuses which as recently as October have had no net loss of personnel. Yet which campus is getting all the attention?"

But Woodbury disagrees. "Is Orono getting the short end?" he asks. "Every campus thinks it is getting the short end of the stick. Orono is in fact getting 50 percent more per student than many other campuses. In fact, I think it is harder for the smaller campuses to endure the hard times. If you lose a faculty member at Orono, you have to offer less classes, but you can still maintain a program. If you lose a faculty member at Machias or Fort Kent, you have a serious problem."

Cooperation Among New England's Land Grants

In addition to greater cooperation within the system, many will be looking for more cooperation among state universities within New England. The region has changed greatly since the Morrill Act established land grant universities in the 1880s. At the time, a large portion of the population was involved in agriculture. Today only a fraction are on farms. Yet all six New England land grants have colleges of agriculture.

UMaine's agriculture dean, Wallace Dunham, says there is a movement in New England to study possibilities for cooperation and consolidation among the colleges.

"There will be changes, absolutely" Dunham says.

An example of the new cooperation is in the area of agricultural education. There are currently five agricultural education programs in New England, but there will soon only be just one, at the University of New Hampshire. And it is likely that some day the University of Vermont will be the center for dairy farming.

Dunham thinks that such campus specialization is the key to the future. Each of the universities will provide the basics and then each will specialize in an area of agriculture or in the broader area of natural resources.

"I'd like to see students look at New England as one state, in terms of agriculture," Dunham says. "The region can no longer maintain six comprehensive agriculture colleges."

Already within UMaine's applied science and agriculture program, major changes are taking place. The program is moving more toward a broader natural resources focus, and Dunham thinks it may someday merge with the College of Forest Resources.

"Some traditional programs will go by the wayside," Dunham predicts, "but we still have to find ways to serve the farm interests in the state."

In light of the budget cuts and changing economic needs of

the state, other aspects of the traditional land grant mission are being questioned.

"As a land grant institution we have been following basically the same mission since the 1860s," says John Hitt. "And it is a great mission. If you look at the contributions of higher education in the last century, land grants are perhaps the most outstanding. The concept that higher education should be available to the whole populace, and could provide new knowledge and then apply that knowledge to improve the standard of living of the people of the state—the success of that mission has transformed American society.

"Now we have to reinterpret the mission. We have to take another look. We still have to be interested in agriculture and engineering. And we still have to educate a very broad group of people. But the mission has to find expression in the 1990s and into the 21st Century. Especially with the limitation in funds that we now face. We can no longer do all the things that a land grant has traditionally done."

Owen Wells agrees, to a large extent with Hitt's statement.

"The land grant mission needs to be reviewed," Wells says. "We mouth the right words—public service, cooperative extension—because many say that is a requirement that needs to be maintained. I am less sanguine about that."

Wells feels strongly that the priority for the trustees is undergraduate education.

"The two additional parts of the mission, research and public service, do not comprise the principal concern at the University of Maine," he says.

Wells says that UMaine currently heavily subsidizes graduate education in the state. And he believes the trustees will be looking at whether the state can afford to continue that practice.

But lawmaker Bost would like to have the trustees go back to the recommendations of the 1986 Visitors Committee.

"I think, in terms of the system, UMaine needs to emphasize research and not put as much emphasis on undergraduate education," he says. "As the Visitors Committee strongly noted, Orono is the only research university in the state. If you do damage to the flagship campus, the whole system will fall."

Just how can the system change to meet the needs of the 1990s and beyond?

While many UMaine leaders stress the need for more college-educated workers, others are not convinced that everyone will need a bachelor's degree.

"We need to stop talking about simply what will be cut and what won't be cut, and start talking about whether a four-year education is really required of everyone," Wells says. The answer is probably no. In this state we have a community college and a technical college system. The 1990s are going to require training and skills, but beyond that we do not really have a good understanding of what will be needed. "I'm not prepared to accept the fact that a four-year degree is a requirement of the future. It may be a decade of high tech skills and learning—that does not necessarily mean a four-year liberal arts education. Downsizing the University of Maine will not necessarily conflict with the goal of providing more educational opportunities for Maine students."

> "Downsizing the university will not necessarily conflict with the goal of providing more educational opportunities for Maine students."
>
> *—Owen Wells '65—*

Wells' ideas provokes several questions that the trustees might well explore. Should all Maine public higher education be under one office? Should some of UMaine's campuses become two-year institutions—less expensive community colleges where students could receive occupational training or finish their first two years of academic preparation?

Getting the University and the Legislature Together

Whatever the UMaine System eventually looks like, if it is to meet the educational needs of the state, there needs to be better communication and understanding between UMaine officials and the leaders of the state. The history of the relationship of the two sides is dismal.

The strain was highlighted by the recent administrative pay cuts. Trustee chair Patricia Collins believes it was an example of the legislature overstepping its bounds.

"I think that it is very dangerous when the legislature attempts to micromanage the university system and take up the directing and operations of the trustees," she said in a newspaper interview.

But the legislature is full of UMaine graduates, and Trish Riley believes that they do understand the importance of public higher education in the state.

"It is a problem of communications," Riley says, "and the legislature's perception that the university's administration is out of touch. And I think that is an accurate observation of the administration in Orono, the trustees and the chancellor. It isn't working like a system. And the university does not engage the legislature—only when it comes asking for money. They need to develop a whole new relationship. Legislators have to be involved in university activities and made more aware of where the state's money is going."

In spite of the concern of many trustees, Senator Bost does not believe that the legislature wants to meddle in university affairs. "To keep the university a quality institution at an affordable price will take tremendous leadership by the trustees and the chancellor. They are the ones who have to do it—the legislature is ill-equipped to deal with these issues."

When the university gets out of its current crisis management it faces a probing reaccessment of its basic mission and the structures that can best meet that mission.

There is one part of the UMaine mission, however, that must be maintained at all cost—access for a broad cross section of the state's students.

A few decades after the Morrill Land Grant Act of 1862 was passed, University of Wisconsin president, Charles R. Van Hise, made an inaugural address with a message that today's state and university leaders still need to hear.

"A state university can only permanently succeed where its doors are open to all who possess sufficient intellectual endowment," he said, "where the financial terms are so easy that the industrious poor may find the way....This is the state university ideal, and this is a new thing in the world."

A century later that "new thing" remains the key for Maine students seeking a more enriched and prosperous life.

Determined to be Independent

A 1976 accident left Bob McPhee '84 confined to a wheelchair and took away his voice, but it didn't stop this award-winning sports reporter from achieving his goals in life.

By Lynne Nelson Manion

Some people thought the journalism career that Bob McPhee '84 embarked on 12 years ago could never be anything more than a dream. How could the victim of a disabling accident, a person confined to a wheelchair without the ability to talk, ever become a sports journalist, let alone an award-winning sports journalist?

Even one of McPhee's physical therapists said to him after his accident that his chances of finishing his education, let alone finding a job, were very slim indeed.

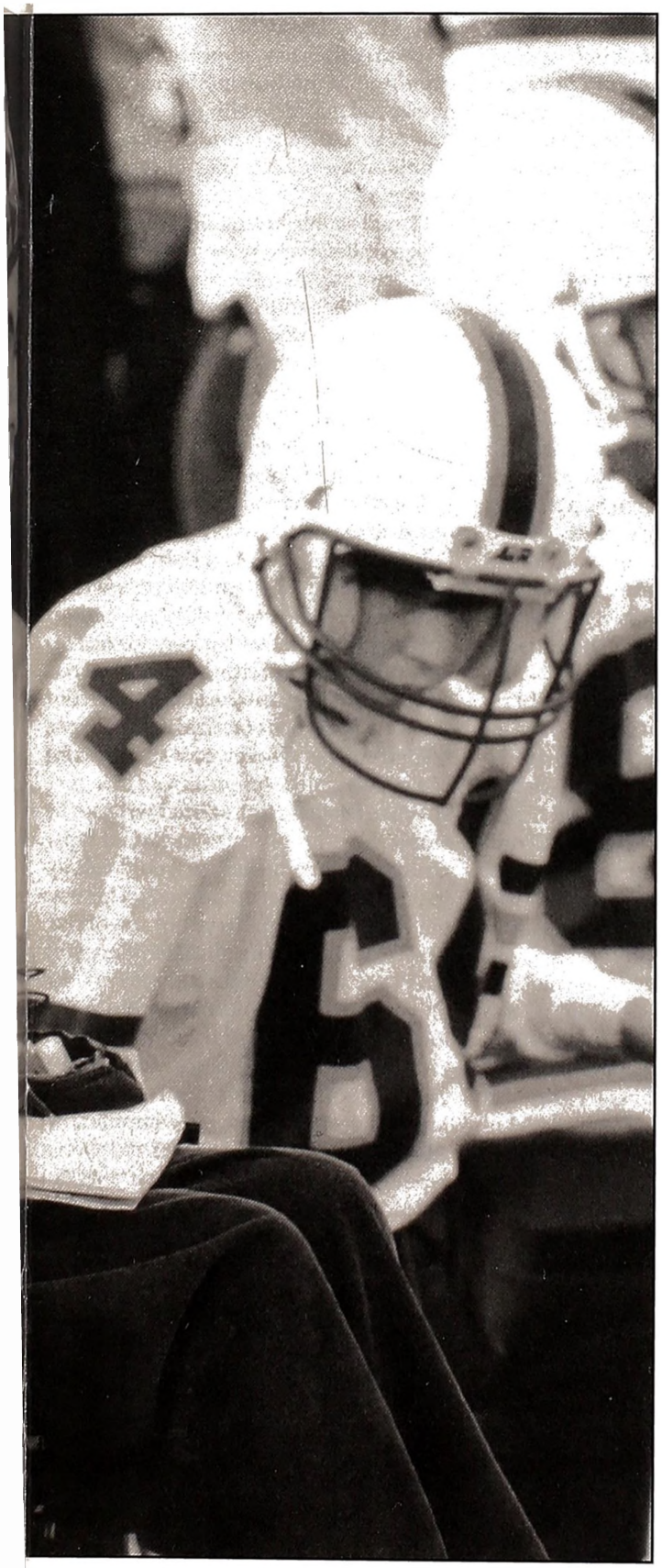
Well, those doubters did not know about McPhee's determination and sense of spirit.

"The way I look at it," McPhee writes, "everybody has problems. My problems may be at a higher level, but that is life. You get by with what you have."

It is this philosophy that has allowed McPhee to achieve his goals in life despite trials and setbacks.

Today, McPhee lives by himself in his own home in Dixfield, Maine. He has a degree from UMaine, and he covers sports events and writes a weekly wrestling column for the *Lewiston Sun-Journal*.

On September 4, 1976, McPhee was playing in a football scrimmage for Rumford against the Portland High Bulldogs. Portland had a big fullback named Bogdanovich, weighing 215 pounds and standing six feet two inches. Although McPhee, a three-sport high school student, was 65 pounds lighter and seven inches shorter he was not concerned. Everybody liked a good scrimmage to sharpen their skills and McPhee was no exception.



Bogdanovich carried the ball on a sweep five times and five times McPhee stopped him.

"I put my face mask right into his numbers and wrapped my arms just like the coach wanted," McPhee wrote in an autobiographical story for the *Portland Press Herald* back in 1983. "We both went down and we both got up, although I was a little slower getting up."

Despite a little stiffness in his neck, McPhee continued to play in the scrimmage. On about the fifth play, however, the ground started to spin, and McPhee tried to balance himself on all fours. As a coach and teammate carried McPhee off the field, his legs went dead. He was rushed to the hospital in the back of a station wagon. (After McPhee's accident, the State Principals Association passed a rule requiring that all high school football contests have an ambulance in attendance). On the drive to the hospital the last thing McPhee remembered was the attendant hollering to the driver, "Step on it, we're losing him."

McPhee regained consciousness once in the emergency room only to hear screams. "They were my own," McPhee wrote.

When he awoke from a coma 17 days later McPhee could see his parents standing over him, but try as he would, he was unable to speak to them.

"They kept saying, 'Can you see us? Speak to us.' I tried but nothing would come out," McPhee wrote. "I tried to rotate my head, but I couldn't. I thought I must be encased in tape like a mummy because the only thing I actually had control of was my eyelids."

Learning how to live as a quadriplegic and communicate with others without the use of his voice was McPhee's first major challenge.

In the beginning, he used a magnetic board with little plastic letters on it to communicate.

"He would point to the letter and then we would put it on the board for him," recalls McPhee's mother. "And then my husband made him a hand held board which worked in the same way."

Eventually McPhee got a portable ticker-tape machine which he carried around with him. With each of these methods, communication remained difficult. Not only was it time-consuming but it took a tremendous amount of rehabilitation and dedication on McPhee's part to regain the use of his hands and fingers so that he could tediously spell out words and phrases.

"I had to work very hard to regain the use of my fingers," McPhee writes. "It took three years of rehab."

During the long hospital stays there were times McPhee thought about letting up, but he knew it would only defeat all of his goals if he did. His mother also knew that letting up or coddling her son would only slow down his recovery.

"When Bob was first hurt and he was home, I would make him do certain things and my husband would get a little angry with me. And some people called me the ice maiden because I was stiff with him, but it paid off," Mrs. McPhee says.

Mrs. McPhee attributes her son's progress to an inner spark that has made him so determined not to be a burden to his family. No challenge has ever been too great for McPhee. His

mother remembers when he was in high school he would gain weight in the summer to play football and work hard to lose it in the winter so he could wrestle at 132.

"He had determination even then," Mrs. McPhee says, "and I think that it just carried through with him."

But McPhee credits his family and friends with playing a major role in his life. Of the 76 days he spent in the hospital right after his accident, McPhee's mother didn't miss a day except the day his father had an ulcer operation. She managed a full-time job in part-time hours in order to leave work early so she could travel to the hospital. It was because of his mother's persistence that McPhee was given a tutor and was able to graduate with his high school class in 1977. And not content with his high school degree, McPhee had his dad take him to the University of Maine at Farmington twice a week to take courses.

> "The way I look at it everybody has problems. My problems might be at a higher level, but that is life. You get by with what you have."

After taking those two courses it became clear that obtaining a college degree was the route McPhee should take. Prior to his accident, he was planning to attend vocational school to prepare himself for a career in state police work. But as McPhee indicates, "My plans got changed!"

In January 1980, McPhee enrolled at Husson College as a business major, even though he knew business wasn't his "cup of tea." A year later he took a course in newswriting, found he really enjoyed it and transferred to the University of Maine. McPhee knew it would be difficult to pursue a career in journalism but he accepted the challenge. This inner drive is what makes McPhee so extraordinary. Instead of choosing an easier career—a career that would not tax all of his physical limitations—he decided to become a journalist.

"I knew it would be an uphill battle but sports journalism was what I felt I could do because of my background and my perspective. I have always been a sports fan."

Nate Dow, sports editor at the *Lewiston Sun-Journal*, says that McPhee's love and knowledge of sports is one of the things that makes him such a good sportswriter.

"Even though Bob was paralyzed in a football game he never soured on the sport," Dow says. "As a matter of fact, in many ways it made him more of an avid sports fan because now he has to experience everything vicariously through everybody else. But he still loves it just as much. And when he sees something funny happen during a game and you call him up, even though he can't talk he can laugh and you will hear him laughing and you will wonder why he is laughing. Later you will read his story and learn why he was laughing."

A love of sports, however, isn't enough to become a sportswriter. McPhee needed a college degree and some hands-on writing experience. Earning a degree under the best of circumstances is difficult but earning a degree confined to a wheelchair, unable to verbally communicate, only adds to the difficulty. And back in the '80s UMaine was not really equipped to handle someone like McPhee. Negotiating with his wheelchair in the snow and cold was a monumental task— and most of the buildings were not accessible by wheelchair.

But McPhee persevered. Classes were moved to accommodate him, and four guys would carry him down to the basement of Lord Hall once a week so he could work on the *Maine Campus* student newspaper.

While in college McPhee never asked for special treatment from his professors. "Other students would cry and cry about the quantity of work they had to do," McPhee writes. "But I didn't ask for favors. I did the same assignments as everybody else."

Even when it came to taking a foreign language. At first McPhee asked for a waiver, knowing that it would be difficult to take this type of class where a lot of speaking is involved. But then he changed his mind.

"I decided to take the class and the professor just read my lips. I managed to get B's in it," he writes.

Retired journalism professor Brooks Hamilton remembers Bob as a "real plucky kid."

"He had so much determination," Hamilton reminisces. "His whole attitude was great."

Hamilton attributes this great outlook as one of the major reasons McPhee had so many friends at the university. Because McPhee didn't expect any special treatment, other students treated him as an equal and didn't baby him.

He also has a great sense of humor and loves to joke with people. Hamilton remembers that McPhee loved to have him joke about his wheelchair.

"If I saw him coming, I would yell 'Get out of the way everybody, here comes Bob and his jalopy.' And Bob would just smile and laugh," Hamilton says with a chuckle.

It is this readiness to accept his limitations and get on with his life that has allowed McPhee to excel at his career. For every obstacle he is faced with in his job, he finds a way to overcome it, just as he did in college.

When McPhee first started writing, he would type up his questions on a typewriter and then his father would call up the coaches and get the answers. This was not the best of situations, but it worked. When McPhee got his speaker phone, the interview process was a little easier. Not only could McPhee have his dad ask follow-up questions right away, but he could instantly start taking notes. The process was speeded up even further when McPhee got his Macintosh computer. Instead of having to type up his story on a typewriter and then have his parents call his story in, he could now send everything over the computer.

Dow describes McPhee as one of his best writers on deadline. Despite his difficulties in typing and interviewing people, McPhee always manages to get his stories in first. Dow attributes this to McPhee's no-nonsense way of writing.

"I think a lot of writers sit around and struggle or whatever for a long time trying to think of ways to write their story. They spend too much time trying to digest their information after the fact," Dow

explains. "I think Bob's strength is that when he is at an event things occur to him quickly and basically by the time he is out of there he knows what the key point of the game was and exactly how he is going to approach the story."

McPhee agrees that he works best under deadline pressure. "I like to get home from an event at 9:45 p.m. and write a 14-inch article before 11 p.m. I like the pressure. There is no time for procrastination." In fact that is why McPhee works for a daily. "I don't like writing an article that will be printed in a month," McPhee explains.

Challenges are what this alumnus likes best. And this past fall, he was faced with a new challenge. Thanks to a community fund-raising effort, McPhee recently got a voice output computer called the Liberator. This computer, sold by Prentke Romich Company of Wooster, Ohio, allows him to type sentences and have them spoken aloud electronically. The Liberator consists of a keyboard with icons, letters, and numbers on it. McPhee has programmed some of the icons to represent particular phrases and words that he uses frequently. Instead of laboriously typing out each letter of each word, in certain instances, McPhee can just push an icon to communicate his thoughts. The Liberator also has the capacity to store sentences, which is very handy for his interviews. Occasionally the wrong message will be transmitted, but that is okay: McPhee just smiles and asks you to delete what he just said.

When Luanne Hansen, manager of the Fleet Bank office on Main Street in Dixfield, first approached McPhee and his family about her idea for a fund drive to raise enough money to buy a Liberator, McPhee was apprehensive.

"Bobby was very reluctant at first because he didn't want to be thought of as a charity case," Hansen said in an interview with the *Sun-Journal*. "'I said, Bob, just what is charity? It's friends helping friends.' He finally went along with it."

Hansen first heard about the Liberator because her mother is also a quadriplegic, unable to speak. In looking for ways to help her mother, Hansen learned about the Liberator.

"Every time I would see Bobby come into the bank, I thought about how wonderful this computer would be for him and how we could get him one," Hansen told the *Sun-Journal*. "I must have thought about if for six months or so. . .I just couldn't get it out of my mind."

Hansen arranged for a demonstration of the Liberator at the bank for McPhee. At the demonstration it was quite evident that the Liberator was meant for him.

"If you could have seen him with that thing. . .it's obviously perfect for him," Hansen said to the *Sun-Journal*. "The first thing he wanted to do was make a telephone call, so he called the girl in the next room and programmed it to talk to her. He just lit up when he heard it out loud for the first time."

> "You know, I'm really lucky to know someone like Bobby. He's inspiring me to do things I've never done before."

Once word got around about the fund drive for the Liberator, donations started pouring in. In a little over a month, the Bob McPhee Fund Committee collected more than enough to buy the computer.

"There was such a good group of people involved with this, so many of his friends came together to help," Hansen said to the *Sun-Journal*. "You know, I'm really lucky to know someone like Bobby. He's inspiring me to do things I've never done before."

Jokingly, McPhee's mother told Hansen that she might be sorry that she gave McPhee his voice back.

"Bob is very quick with his quips and I told Luanne that she might not know how lucky she is without Bob being able to talk," Mrs. McPhee says.

Joking aside, however, Mrs. McPhee couldn't be happier that her prayers have finally been answered.

"It has been a prayer of mine for a long time that Bob would be able to talk someday. In my prayers, I have offered my voice, but the Lord does not make bargains," Mrs. McPhee says. "I have said, 'Take my voice, I have had mine all these years and sometimes I talk too much, so let him have it.' And now he has a voice."

For McPhee the Liberator has meant a whole new way of living.

"The Liberator certainly changed my life's direction. Before I was living a stagnant life: I had accomplished all I had attempted—a college degree, a job, and my independence. It was time for some new challenges. And the Liberator has made some new challenges possible for me. With it I can now do phone interviews with different people and it helps with my wrestling column as well, because I can just pick up the phone and get information pronto. I just call up rather than wait for help," McPhee writes. "It is a great feeling to be able to do it alone."

Not only is he more independent now, but his writing career has benefited from this new computer as well.

Dow has noticed that since McPhee got the Liberator not only is he getting his stories in quicker but he has better quotes in them.

"A lot of times, Bob had to write down the questions and it was a slow process and it did not really make for candid quotes. But since the Liberator, his use of quotes has been better," Dow says.

And because he can preprogram his questions, the Liberator has allowed McPhee to get in and out of events quicker and interview coaches and players after the games much easier. Knowing that he now has the ability to talk, McPhee felt comfortable branching into feature writing for the *Sun-Journal*, in addition to his sports writing. Dow is very confident that McPhee can handle the feature writing.

"He might struggle a little now that he is doing news and features," Dow says, "but I tend to believe, knowing him and the long odds he has already beat, that this won't be a problem for him."

And although McPhee isn't quite sure what the future will hold for him. Of one thing he is sure: he's not going to sit back and wait for things to happen. This sportswriter believes in living life to its fullest and making the best of every situation.

"Some people just aren't thankful for what they have," McPhee writes. "Take a look around you, there's always someone worse off."

Don Berry '85 is earning a name in motorcycle racing

Fun for Don Berry '85 is careening around corners with his knees centimeters from the ground, whizzing by at speeds approaching 150-miles-per-hour.

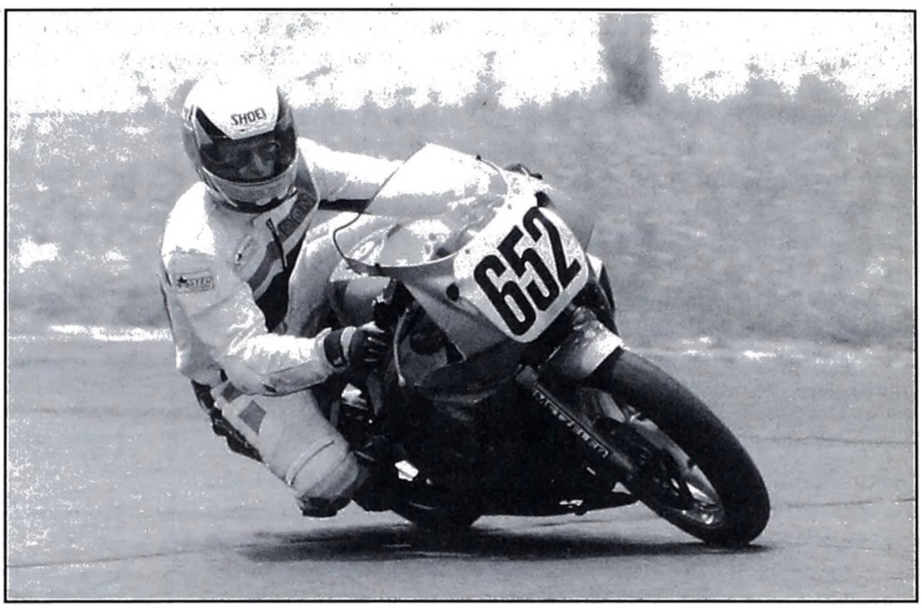
"You're never actually sitting on the bike seat," Berry told the *Republican Journal*. "You're leaning, flipping the bike over to the other side of your body, shifting, clutching, and breaking. Everything is so quick."

That's what Berry likes about motorcycle racing—the thrill and challenge.

He only started racing two-and-a-half years ago, but Berry has already attained expert status. Last year at the nationals, he finished 20 among 40 racers. And that was after crashing.

"I had on the wrong tires, it was raining," he said. "It was my fault."

Undaunted, Berry is planning even bigger races this year. He plans to buy a new bike in March and take it to Daytona where contenders from around the world flock each spring to test their metal on a track geared for wide-open speeds.



Motorcycle racer Don Berry '85 will compete at Daytona in March.

Ann Tompkins Dvorak '59 honored by UVM College of Medicine

Dr. Ann Tompkins Dvorak '59 was awarded the 1991 Distinguished Achievement Award by the University of Vermont College of Medicine.

Dvorak will also receive an honorary doctorate degree from Harvard University Medical School this year. She is a professor of pathology at the medical school.

She joined the Harvard faculty in 1975 charged with developing and directing its new electron microscopy laboratory at Massachusetts General Hospital and organizing a pediatrics division there. In 1979 she moved to the Beth Israel Hospital where in 1985 she was named senior pathologist.

She has authored or co-authored more than 130 scientific articles—many of them with her husband, Harold F. Dvorak. She also serves on the editorial board of the *Journal of Experimental Biology*.

Attending Maine is something of a tradition in the Tompkins family. Her father, Lawrence Tompkins, was a graduate of the Class of 1934. She also has two brothers and a sister who attended the university.

Dr. Ann Tompkins Dvorak '59 earned the 1991 Distinguished Achievement Award by the UVM College of Medicine.

Anne Tarbox '75 earns Maine Art Teacher of the Year Award for 1991-92

The Maine Art Education Association chose Anne Tarbox '75 as Maine Art Educator of the Year for 1991-92.

The MAEA, a group of 238 art teachers in Maine's public and private schools, praised Tarbox as a teacher and described her as someone who "challenged and encouraged her students to work toward higher achievements."

And students couldn't agree more with the MAEA's assessment of Tarbox. "She's a wonderful teacher," said Jennifer Watts, a 17-year-old senior. "She tries to get you to develop into something more. She doesn't want you to stop," Watts told the *Portland Press Herald*.

Tarbox believes in letting her students do their own thing and encourages independent study, although she always knows what everybody is doing. And she is always there to work with a student individually.

Tarbox's philosophy in teaching is that nothing a student does is ever wrong.

"You just constantly encourage them," Tarbox says. "Kids are sensitive. It can be devastating to say 'That's not working' or 'Do this.'"

Donald Bisset '66 retires after 16 years as fire marshal

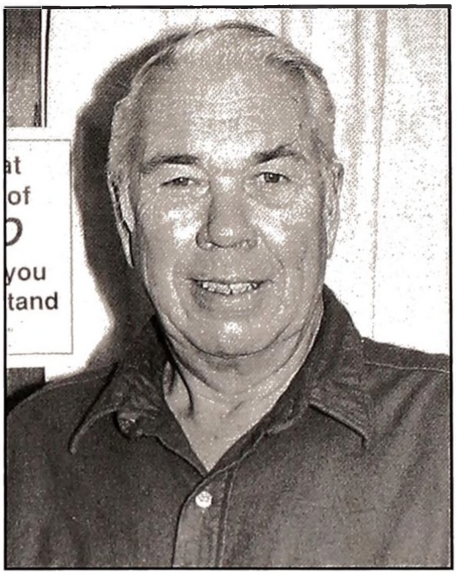
Donald Bisset '66 is looking forward to a change of pace and some new activities. He recently retired after 32 years with the State Fire Marshal's Office. The last 16 of those years were spent in the top spot as the state fire marshal.

"I think it's time," Bisset told the *Bangor Daily News*. "It's time to pass the torch to someone with fresh ideas and new approaches."

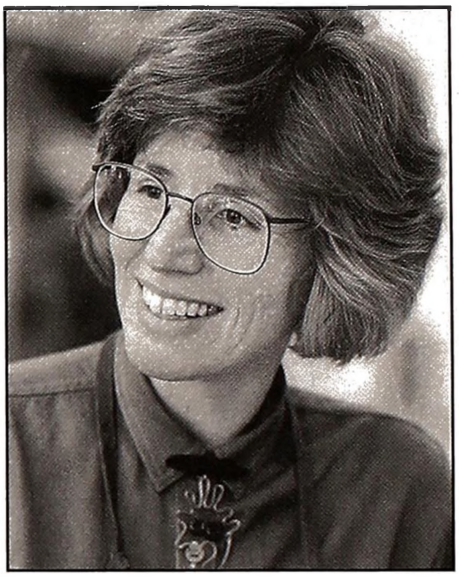
Bisset said he felt good about the time he spent as fire marshal. During his tenure, he implemented a reorganization of the department, separating the inspection and investigation functions, and computerized the office. As evidence of the effectiveness of the office, Maine in 1991 had its lowest number of fire fatalities in any recorded year.

"I think we've made a contribution... I'm convinced we have made a difference," Bisset said.

When he isn't lobstering, Bisset will be doing consulting work.



Retired state fire marshal, Donald Bisset '66.



Art educator of the year, Anne Tarbox '75.

Two UMaine graduates develop new tanning lotion

Jim Mercer '81 and John Terrio '81 are hoping sun worshippers will choose Nantucket Gold suntan lotion this summer when heading to the beach.

Nantucket Gold was the brainchild of Mercer. Five years ago while vacationing on Nantucket Island, the fair-skinned Mercer tried putting cooking oil on his skin at the suggestion of others.

"I'd slop anything on my skin," Mercer said in an interview with the *Journal-Bulletin*. "But I couldn't believe the tan I got."

He came back darkly tanned and approached his friend and former college roommate, Terrio, about his idea to market a special suntan lotion.

They hired a chemist and tried some different formulas with the idea that Nantucket Gold would be as natural as they could make it. They test-marketed their first product in 1987 (which boasted the worst summer weather in 42 years) and sold 40,000 bottles.

Mercer and Terrio use only natural oils in their products and they refuse to use mineral oil.

"Mineral oil is cheap filler," Mercer said. "People use mineral oil, they just burn and peel. Our oil is absorbed into the skin. Others just sit on the skin and bake."

Although it hasn't been on the market very long, Nantucket Gold is making waves at beaches across the country. There are eight different products now, with names like Pirates Gold, Black Pearl, Block Island, and Baby Blanket. And the CVS drugstore chain has agreed to put Nantucket Gold in its stores this summer.

Jim Mercer '81 with his new line of Nantucket Gold tanning products.

Stephanie Anderson '74 is getting high marks as Cumberland County D.A.

Making Good on Her Promises

Stephanie P. Anderson '74 made a lot of promises when she was running for district attorney of Cumberland County. She told voters she would develop a better prosecuting system, strike plea bargains earlier to cut down on caseloads, and make prosecutors more accountable for their performances.

Anderson won the election. And a year later, the Eliot native appears to be making good on her promises.

She has proved to be an able administrator. Not only has she improved communication and morale among staff members, she has computerized the office, allowing the staff to handle cases more efficiently. And she actually has begun to trim their caseloads.

Anderson also has made changes that bear directly on the handling of cases. She requires each prosecutor to spend one day a week handling new cases and to stay with them to their conclusions, allowing prosecutors to be more knowledgeable about each one.

Local police chiefs say they like the changes.

Robert M. Schwartz, the police chief in South Portland, says the one-prosecutor-to-a-case program means his officers do not have to re-explain a case to several prosecutors as it goes through the system.

"It's very organized," Schwartz says, "I think it will improve the efficiency of the system."

Portland's police chief, Michael J. Chitwood, says he is pleased with Anderson's accessibility.

"You can pick up the phone and call her and at least you'll be heard," he said.

Defense lawyers too, are generally impressed, saying that the policy of offering earlier plea bargains is making it easier to make decisions about client's cases.

Neale A. Duffet, a Portland defense attorney, approves of the changes. "It saves the state money and it's business-like," he said.

Anderson succeeded Paul Aranson who returned to private practice last year after eight years as district attorney.

After five years as a prosector in the Brooklyn D.A.'s office in New York City and a year in its homicide bureau, Anderson was considered a strong candidate to replace Aranson.

Her first challenge was getting elected.

Her Democratic opponent, Portland lawyer David J. Perkins, had a well financed campaign. Anderson, a Republican, had a small election budget.

In addition, her campaign was clouded in its closing weeks by an impending Board of Overseers of the Bar investigation into alleged ethical violations stemming from her representation of Joseph Ricci, Scarborough Downs racetrack owner, in 1988.

Anderson was cleared of all charges and won the election handily.

Once in office, she had to establish herself quickly.

The new county courthouse addition was about to open, and she had to bargain with the county commissioners for much-needed office space.

Joseph R. Mazziotti, a Cumberland County commissioner who was involved in the negotiations, says Anderson fought hard to get the space she wanted and eventually got most of it.

"She can be forceful and she can be intimidating, Mazzioti says. "And she can be charming and unassuming. So if it lulls you into accepting what she wants, it's just as effective as intimidation."

Her subordinates had to adapt to her style, which can be intense and demanding. But they also say she is straightforward and makes it clear what she wants."

"When she wants to set a policy, she doesn't just set it down," says Marshall H. Waldron, Jr., an assistant district attorney. "She has a meeting and everyone considers it and comments on the consequences of the action."

Attorneys who have worked with Anderson say she has adapted well to her new high-pressure environment.

"She walked right into that D.A.'s job like she's been doing it all her life," says her former law partner Burt Kettle.

After graduating from Maine, Anderson worked as a state marketing analyst before enrolling in the University of Maine Law School in 1977.

She says she has no specific goals. She wants to develop consistent policies for habitual offenders, drunken drivers, and burglars, and she wants to develop alternative sentencing programs and prosecute more drug cases.

Anderson doesn't know what she'll do when her four-year term is up—right now she is just enjoying her new position.

"I'm doing a good job at something I think is really important, and I don't think life gets much better than that."

Condensed from a story by Alberta Cook in the *Portland Press Herald*.

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